PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,559—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk.** LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12th Aug.	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA ...	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA...	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
9th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA ...	7558	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064	......	......
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR...	5294	HIMALAYA......	6898
14th "	ARABIA	7993	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA............	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA.........	9500	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA............	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA............	5,876	Schmitz......	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA............	5,916	Boyer.......	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN............	6,675	Verron.........	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Etienne.........	16th Sept. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Branksome Hall	4500	* Hood	18th Jul.	30th Jul.	13th Au.	18th Au.
B	Prome	3580	*M Kay	27th "	8th Au.	22nd "	27th "
B	Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	10th Au.	23rd "	6th Sep	11th Sep
A	City of Karachi...	5300	Collin ..	15th "	26th "	8th "	13th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 16 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 14th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th August, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.........	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE......	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 151

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship*ment* at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich......	6,000	26th Aug. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA............	P. Craglietto.........	5,895	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.........	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 601

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa......	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti ..	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets...............	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo......	17th Aug. 1905.
CAPRI...............	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8.
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} **BOMBAY.**

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	"

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

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25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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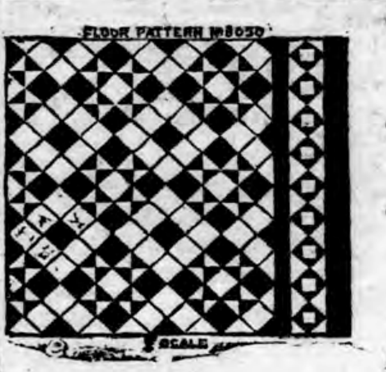

Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

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THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: *Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.*
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY.	RS. 45
30—HOUR.	RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th August, 1905.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904, OF Rs. 21 LAKHS.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi invite TENDERS for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs, being the second and final issue of 21 lakhs, sanctioned by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 118, dated 24th October, 1904.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

5 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. on allotment.
75 per cent. one month after allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and the amounts paid will be forfeited if the allotment is not paid up on notice of such allotment being given and on subsequent due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 1st September, 1905, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to the credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 21st July, 1905.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

FORM OF TENDER.

I..hereby tender for Rupees..of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions stated on the reverse at the rate of Rs..............................annas..............................for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose..............................for Rupees.............................. and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, a Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in..............................Debentures of Rupees..............................each.

..............................Signature.
..............................Address.

Dated..............................

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 319 OF 1905,

Re DEWJI VARSANG, who carried on business at Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay in his own name as Rice and Gunny Merchant and as a partner in the firm of SEWJI DHARAMSEY and Co., Grain and Gunny Merchants, and as a Landing and Shipping Contractors, in the name of VARSANG DEWSY and Co., an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed DEWJI VARSANG has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic. Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1905.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1904.

HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM MITHA......Plaintiff.

vs.

JEEWANDASS NATHOOBHAI residing within the Fort at Mody Bay..............................Defendant.

PERSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing Date the 18th day of April, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of September, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land situated in the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one and one-ninth square yards with building thereon and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of Hari Dharamsey, on or towards the South by the Property of Kanjee Jetha, on or towards the East by the Frere Road, on or towards the West by the property of Assur Virjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 8180 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bear Municipal street No. 28, Ward No. 1900, (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 48 of 1904.

BOMANJEE SHAPURJEE CHOTHIA..............................Plaintiff

vs.

NARBADABAI, wife of GOVINDJEE LALJEE, RAMBAI, widow of HIRJEE JIVA, and the said GOVINDJEE LALJEE and the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay ....Defendants.

PERSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1, New No. E 25 16666, old Survey No. B 257 and New Survey No. 2 M 9551, standing in the name of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, and Mr. Naserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, and Assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495, and Street No. 22, Standing in the name of Jiva Bhoga and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another Square yard be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hemraj Jetha and Kanjee Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Rowjee, on or towards the South by the Road to Peach, and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. MANCHERSHA B. CHOTHIA, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 14th day July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 28th August, 1905, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1 t January, 1906.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S M Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1905, at Noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, LT.-COL., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 26th July, 1905.

THE TOOTH CHARMER!
DENTICLINE.

CURES TOOTH-ACHE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Per bot. ans. 12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Shaikh Memon St., near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have from THIS DATE ADOPTED the name of J. BELL and will henceforth style and SIGN myself J. BELL instead of J. GONSALVES.

J. GONSALVES.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.
SIXTY YEARS—Rs. 35,00,000.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before Tuesday, 31st October, 1905. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on Friday, 25th August, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay 8th August, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Herbert Armstrong and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RESTAURANT FURNITURE, &c

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th Inst., at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Mr. K. Narsingrao in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Share Bazar, the furniture of a restaurant, consisting of marble top tables and teapoys, bentwood and cushion chairs, stands English stoves, glassware, crockeryware, lamps etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN COATINGS, CASHMERES, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th Inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will continue the sale of the remaining pieces of superior Woollen cloth, consisting of all wool black and blue Venetian Jubilee, twill serge coatings, coloured whipcord, striped tennis flannels, merino, fancy check suiting cashmere and tweed, coloured home spuns, Scotch tweed and navy military serge, &c.

The pieces which are from 4 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and neat made teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, by M. Breslaur & Co. and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, rich table ornaments, English carpet rugs, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of W. Griffiths, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 36 BUFFALOES, HE-BUFFALO AND 3 CALVES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction in the stable near Jacob's Circle, the following buffaloes, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Hason valad Haji Mia Uranker viz :—

36 buffaloes ;
1 he-buffalo, and 3 calves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Suit No. 638 of 1901.

Pestonji Hormusjee Jal..............................Plaintiff

vs.

Rustomjee Hormusji Jal and others ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree therein made on the 15th December 1903 and by order of Messrs. Hiraji Kawasji Kola and Jehangir Dorabji the special Commissioners appointed in the above suit, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on Wednesday the 9th proximo at 5 p m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with the buildings thereon situate on the south side of Sankli Street, Byculla, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 5393 square yards or thereabouts of the following Collector numbers old Nos. 49, 172, 191, 221, New Nos. a—13552, a—13638, a—13710 and a-13803 old survey numbers 295, 296, 297, and 316, and New Survey Nos. 1 a—3537 and 3-a —3550 and bearing E Ward numbers 3792, 3793, 3794, (1) and (2) 3795, 3796, 3797, 3791, 3908 and 3909 Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3 a, 4, 5, 6, 26, 95, and 96 and bounded on or towards the north by Sankli Street aforesaid, on or towards the South partly by Hembely Lodge formerly belonging to the late Hormusji Pestonji Jal and now belonging to the Reverend D. R. Fox and partly by the property of the Clare Road convent and partly by the property of Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd. Rehman on or towards the East by the property of the said Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd. Rehman leased to different individuals and on or towards the West by the property of J. N. Tata.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola Attorney's for the plaintiff, and Messrs Jehangir and Seervai Attorneys for the defendants or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Mithi Lodge" Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware drawing room suites, cabinets, almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, one small size slate billiard table by John Roberts, 1 ebonized upright grand piano by Soundy & Company first rate pictures and lamps, rich carpets, one gent's and one lady's bicycles etc., etc., the property of E. H. McDowell, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 4-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 hand some strong victoria, in very good order-
1 black showy fullsized waler, 9 years, free from marks,
1 bay arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with section 56 and 55 of the Railway Act, IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m., quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seed in bags cotton seeds in bags, hurra in bags, juaree in bags, bales of cotton, bundles of coir ropes, iron bar, boxes of writing papers, bags of dry chillies, bundles of dates and linseed in bags bajree it bags, grocery, cotton and waste cotton in bundles, waste paper and records and other miscellaneous articles &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th August, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy port of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

COUPLE desire GOOD BOARD and ROOM with European family. Eurasians and families, with dogs need not answer. Apply Box No. 30672 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

WANTED to send a EUROPEAN BOY of 7 to a private day School in charge of a Lady. Apply Box 30641 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1 0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DR. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the Remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints.

In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq. of Koolnah, Jessore, writes :—Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with very small doses of quinine) both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof pro bono publico. You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known.

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" .... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" .... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE .... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ .... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO.,
CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.............................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............................. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............................. £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,

Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.............................. Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............................. Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.

Manila.
City of Mexico,
Shangai.
Yokohama.

Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D. C
Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............................£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..............................£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms ;—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 600,000

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Indian History, by D. N. Neogi	0	8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François ...	0	4
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions...	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	[illegible]
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
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The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott ...	0	4
Do. do. in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
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Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

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USUAL PRICE........... Rs. 2,650.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Receipts at U S Ports	9,000 bales
Do last year	1,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 do
Do. do Continent	12,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·85 + 10
Futures, month of Dec	10·74 + 03 a
Do do. March	10·89 + 07 b

a Declined early owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading but advanced later.
b Advanced owing to reports of crop damage.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-2 + 1-16
Futures, month of Sept	10·51 + 2
Do. do. Dec	10·67 + 4
Tone at close	quiet

Coffee in New York—8 5-8 unchanged
Silver in New York—33 1 8 unchanged
Exchange New York Demand 4·86 1-2 — 14

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 7th August 1905 :—

Cotton	2,978 bales.
Wheat	2,987 cwts.
Linseed	3,815 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	619 do
Gingellyseed	42 do
Poppyseed	3,186 do
Groundnuts	141 do
Castorseed	1,765 do
Rice	2,031 do
Myrabollams	281 do
Cottonseed	6,023 do
Mowraseed	6,726 do
Gram	310 do
Joowar	2,174 do
Maize	118 do

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do.		do.	160 2-4
Marcks 3 do.		do.	138 1 4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		138 1-2
Shanghai	30	do.	193
Japan	30	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady.

Cash	99·15
1st Settlement 1st September	99·15

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 27th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 20th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	3	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	5	0
Forward Sept.	7	9	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	2	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	10	0
Forward Sept.	7	12	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	31	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet, nominal.			
Howree Khandeish	40	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	37	8	0
25 per cent "	36	12	0
50 per cent "	36	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi ready	4	12	0
White Delhi Sept.-Oct.	4	14	0
White Pissi 85 per cent	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	12,000 "

Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·85	5·85	5·85
+15	+15	+15
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·86	5·87	5·88
+15	+15	+15
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5·88	5·89	5·89
+15	+15	+15

COTTON.—The market was quiet, but steady throughout the day, with a small business reported in spot, and also in new crops. The tone firmed up after the opener was received.

Bengals Fully Good January	Rs. 204
Broach M. G. Good March	Rs. 260/61.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
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Cuisine a Speciality.
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PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain B H Bullen, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain Y Salvesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 20th July with a cargo of timber.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Naderi, 2041 tons, Captain J B Gracie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baluchistan 1711 tons, Captain E G Badcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 1st July, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2694 tons, Captain B Cobol, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Madras with the same bottom cargo.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Nubia, 3841 tons, Captain F J Fox, sailed on Monday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Dr W E Aughinbough, Mr A H Dawoodbhoy, Mr S A S Tyabjee, Mr C D Jeffrey Orchard and Mr C H H Joliffe. For Singapore—Mr Asine, and Mr Ardeshir Cowasjee. For Penang—Mr Jones. For Hongkong—Mr H B Baker, Mr B Pallonjee, and Mr E A Thawer.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Baluchistan s	Badcock	London, July 1
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, July 20

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Vedra s	Tucker	Karachi
	H Hessenmuller s	Vorsatz	Port Said
	Madura s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Nubia s	Fox	Shanghai
	Narani s	Bullen	Karachi
	Vindobona s	Cobol	Calcutta, &c
	Nadir s	Gracie	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ischia, for Hongkong
" Heimburg, for Hamburg via Karachi
" Shahjehan, for Red Sea ports
" Yarra, for Marseilles
" Monsoori, for Red Sea ports

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left London on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left Suez, on the morning of the 7th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez on the morning of the 7th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, August 9 1905.

It is notified for information that the annual prize distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 18th instant, and will be followed by a dance.

Dress.—Mess Dress or uniform.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following list of prize winners is published for information :—

COOPS PRIZE.

1ST GATACRE CUP—Won by No 2 Company Capt J J Marsland B C Lieut R W R Pennington, Asst B C Sergts Ewing and Brooks G G C.

2ND WHEAT CUP COMPETITION—Won by No 3 Sub-Divn No 2 Company Sergt P Hunter.

3RD DRILL AND GUARD MOUNTING COMPETITION—Won by No 3 Sub-Divn No 2 Company Sergt P Hunter.

4TH CARBINE COMPETITION—Lund Blockley and Carter's Cup and Silver Medals—Won by No 1 Sub-Divn No 2 Company—Corpl W C Linlott, Highest Scores in loosing teams Silver Medal, Br W E Green, Gr Harris, Gr W F Tarhoost.

5TH CLASS FIRING PRIZE—1st Trained Volunteer—Sergt T L Clarke, 2nd Trained Volunteer—Br W E Green, 3rd Trained Volunteer—Sergt H E Bryning, 1st Recruits—Gr W Geldart, 2nd Recruits Volunteer—Gr A W Barker.

CARBINE ASSOCIATION—MATCH I.

1st Prize Presented by H E the Governor value Rs 50, won by Sergt T L Clarke, 2nd Rs 25, won by Br E J Bennett, 3rd Rs 20, won by Gr J Woodall, 4th Rs 15, won by Capt W Laz'ell 5th Rs 10, won by Capt R P Marshall, 6th Rs 10, won by Gr J Rose, 7th Rs 5, won by Sergt-Instr G Lown, 8th Rs 5, won by Gr B Harris, 9th Rs 5, won by Sergt E E Tooth, 10th Rs 5, won by Gr N Robottom. Presented by Member B V A.

MATCH II.

1st Prize Presented by Messrs Marcks and Co value Rs 50 won by Sergt Instr G Lown, 2nd Rs 25, won by Sergt H E Bryning, 3rd Rs 20, won by Sm J R Owens, 4th Rs 15, won by Br W E Green, 5th Rs 10, won by Gr T Reed, 6th Rs 10, won by Re Nuttall, 7th Rs 5, won by Gr E Russell, 8th Rs 5, won by Gr T Marner, 9th Rs 5, won by Gr J Dowing, 10th Rs 5 won by Gr A Gawthorne.—Presented by Members B V A.

MATCH III.

1st Prize Presented by Messrs Rose and Co, value Rs 50 won by Gr Mag, 2nd Rs 20, won by Gr J Woodall, 3rd Rs 15, won by Sergt-Instr G Lown, 4th Rs 10, won by Br E J Bennett, 5th Rs 5, won by Gr Russell, 6th Rs 5, Gr T Marner, 7th Rs 5, Gr E Pedder.—Presented by Officers B V A.

MATCH IV.

1st Prize Presented by Messrs D B Grend & Co, value Rs 50 won by Sergt H E Bryning, 2nd Rs 20, won by Sergt T L Clarks, 3rd Rs 15, won by Gr W Thomson, 4th Rs 10, won by Corpl J Twiss, 5th Rs 10, won by Gr O M P Clyne, 6th Rs 5, won by Gr J Woodall, 7th Rs 5, won by Capt W Lazell, 8th Rs 5, won by Gr T Marner, 9th Rs 5, won by Gr H L Aspden.—Presented by Adjutant, and Messrs Hoar and Co.

MATCH V.

1st Prize Presented by the Lieut-Genl Commanding Western Command on the Rs 50, won by Gr O M P Clyne, 2nd Rs 20, won by Capt E Williams, 3rd Rs 15, won by Dr E J Bennett, 4th Rs 10, won by Gr T Marner, 5th Rs 5, won by Gr E Russell, 6th Rs 5, won by Gr J Doming, 7th Rs 5, won by Corpl W Laz'elle.—From funds B V A C A.

MATCH VI.

1st Prize Presented by Lieut-Col Louis P Russell Commdg B V A value Rs 100, won by W E Green, 2nd Rs 25, won by Sergt-Instr H Solley, 3rd Rs 15, won by Corpl W Laz'ell, 4th Rs 10, won by S M J R Owens, 5th Rs 5, won by Capt E Williams, 6th Rs 5, won by Sergt T L Clarks, 7th Rs 5, won by Gr J Woodall.—Presented by Hon Members B V A.

MATCH VII.

1st Prize Challenge Cup presented by Hon. Members B. V. A. Additional 1st Prize Presented by Hon. Member M. Breslauer and Rs. 10, won by Br W E Green, 2nd Rs. 25, won by Gr W May, 3rd Rs 15, won by S J H Soeley, 4th Presented by Major, Rs 15, won by S M J Rowens, 5th A Leslie and Major, Rs 5, won by Gr H L Aspden, 6th General Commdg, Rs 5, won by Corpl P Marshall, 7th Bombay Brigade. Rs 5, won by Gr W G Saplin.

MATCH VIII.

1st Prize Presented by Messrs. Thacker and Co, Binoculars, value Rs 90, won by Cpl G Williams, 2nd Rs 20, won by Qr.-Mr. Sergt J Millar, 3rd Rs 10, won by S J H Solley, 4th Rs 5 won by S M J Rowens, 5th Rs 5 won by Cpl P Marshall, 6th Rs 5 won by Gr W G Taplin.

EXTRA MATCH I.

1st Prize Presented by Messrs Cutler Palmer & Co case of whisky won by Corpl G Williams 2nd Prize, Rs 15 won by Sergt-Instr. H Solley, 3rd Prize Rs 10 won by Gr O M P Clyne.

EXTRA MATCH II.

1st Prize Presented by Capt J J Marsland won by Sergt T L Clarke, 2nd Prize Presented by Thompson and Taylor Rs 5, won by Corpl G Williams, 3rd Rs 10 won by Sergt-Instr H Solley.

Championship medals presented by Lieut J P Watson 1st Medal won by Sergt T L Clarke 2nd Medal won by G W Mag.

B. V. A. CARBINE CUP SPOON SHOOTS 1904-05.

	No. of Spoons.	Aggregate Prizes.	Scores.
Gr O M P Clyne	7	Cup & Rs. 10	432
Sergt-Instr H Solley	4	Rs. 35	430
Sergt H E Bryning	2	Rs. 30	411
Gr J Woodall	5	Rs. 25	411
Sergt-Major J R Owens	3	Rs. 20	406
Corpl W Lazell	6	Rs. 15	393
Sergt P Hunter	4		
Gr H L Aspden	4		
Lt R D W Pennington	3		
Gr G Pedder	3		
Br W H Dixon	1		
Gr H Crawshaw	1		
Hy Member J Worrell	1		
Br N George	1		
Gr T Marner	1		
Br W Thomson	1		
Gr J J Doming	1		
Corpl W C Linlott	1		

Club Cup Medals—Sergt-Instr H Solley, Gr O M P Clyne, wo Medals, Sergt H E Bryning.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

TOUGH—July 31, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, George Gilroy Tough, aged 50 years.

AN IDEAL TONIC.

Serravallo's Ferruginous Quinine Wine or Bark and Iron

Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regenerates the Blood, Pleasant to the Palate.

THIS AUSTRIAN TONIC WINE has no styptic Taste, does not disturb the Stomach or constipate the Bowels, and is especially useful to Convalescents, and to Anæmic subjects.

ITS PLEASANT TASTE makes it equally agreeable to children and to adults. DOSE for adults a Liqueur Glass before meals, children half the quantity.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 6-9m, 5 58a. Low water 0-12a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Association Football, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraph.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.—About 150 boys employed in the ring spinning department of the Jamshed Mills at Ferguson Road, have struck work owing to the mill authorities having refused to increase their wages.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above orphanage :—Sheth Ramdas Dosa for grains Rs. 130, Sheth Abdoolally Oomarbhai Bohra, Rs. 11, Dr. Ushvant Mangesh Rs. 10, Thakar Khimji Manji, Rs. 10, Sheth Dinshaw Hormasji, Rs 5.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Colonel Anderson was driving along Chowpatty Road towards the level-crossing in a carriage belonging to the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday evening, when the horse took fright at a reckla and ran into a carriage belonging to Mr. M.B. Polishwalla. The horse of the Taj Mahal Hotels carriages was seriously injured, whilst Mr. Polishwalla's coachman was slightly hurt and the rubber tyre of one of the wheels of his carriage came off.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.—In another column will be seen an advertisement, issued by the Karachi Port Trust, inviting tenders for a 4 per cent Debenture Loan of Rs. 21 lakhs. The issue will be in multiples of Rs 500 and the loan will be repayable in 30 years. The instalments are payable 5 per cent in application 20 per cent in allotment and 75 per cent one month after allotment. Tenders will be received up to the 1st of September.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,588, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,277 classified as follows:—Hindoos, men 413, women 223, children 402 ; Musalman, men 71, women 33, children 113 ; Parsees, men 2 woman 1, children 4 ; other castes, men 6, woman 1, children 8, total 1277. The average daily attendance was 116.

A DISHONEST COOK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in disposing of a case in which Inspector Morris charged Tookaram Rama, a cook in the service of Mr. D. E. Alexander of Frere Road with stealing his master's bazaar money and some utensils, on the 31st ultimo, sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having left his master's home on the day in question with some cooking utensils and without accounting for the bazaar money.

THE MERCANTILE TRAINING INSTITUTION.—The result of the Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers London, held in May last at the Mission High School, Ahmedabad, under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Taylor, is received by this Mail. Nine students were sent up for Book-keeping, six for Theory and Practice of Commerce and five for Shorthand from the Mercantile Training Institution, Ahmedabad, and the following is their result.—Book-keeping. Advanced.—First class.—Sant S. P., Commodore D. D. ; Second Class.—Nanavati V. M., Malharji V. M., Yajnik D. S., Rego J. J. ; Intermediate.—Second class.—Bhatt P. B., Joshi R. B. ; Elementary. Second class.—Dixit S. A. ; Theory and Practice of Commerce.—Advanced.—First class.—Nanavati V. M., Malharji V. M., Yajnik D. S., Rego J. J. ; Bhatt P. B. Second class.—Joshi R. B. Shorthand.—Intermediate 60 words speed.—Second class.—Patel H. L. Elementary 40 words speed.—First class.—Nanavati V. M., Malharji V. M.

ABSENTING WITHOUT LEAVE.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector C. W. Sykes charged Saikh Esoof Saikh Khanji, Husein Khanji and Piroo Allabux, three Mahomedan firemen on board the P. and O. s.s. Peninsular, at the instance of Mr. H. C. W. Martindale Vale, Chief Officer on board the same steamer, with absenting themselves without leave and without reason from the vessel on which they were articled seamen. It appeared that the first accused left the ship without leave on the 31st ultimo, the second on the 3rd instant, and the third accused on the 30th ultimo, since when they never returned to work. The Chief Officer complained that it was now becoming a general practice among seamen who were paid a month's wages in advance to desert the ship when they came in Bombay, and it was for this reason that he would not take the three accused back on his ship as he wished to have them prosecuted to set a good example. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced each of them to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Wassanji Wagji, a Hindu tailor, having his place of business at Jacob Circle, who had died at the hospital on the previous day from the effects of the injury alleged to have been inflicted on him by one C. J. Rogers of Haines Road. Ghelibai, the deceased's widow in her evidence stated that the deceased left home at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, in company of a friend named Fakira, saying that he was going to get money from Rogers, who owed him money for the clothes supplied to him. The deceased also took with him two account books. About three-quarters of an hour after he had gone, a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Kadur, came and informed the witness that the deceased had been struck by the sahib to whom he had gone for money. Upon this she started for Roger's house and met the deceased at the Jacob Circle walking with the assistance of Fakira. The deceased told her that he had been struck on the chest and that he could walk with difficulty. He also pointed to both his eyebrows and said that he had been struck there too. When she asked him who struck him, he replied he had been struck by a sahib. Fakira told her that when the deceased was struck he went to the police, but the police did not give him any countenance. There was a little fresh blood on the deceased's under lip. On reaching home, the deceased became unconscious and a doctor was sent for. After the doctor had examined him, he was conveyed to the J. J Hospital, where he died the next day. The deceased had fever, for fifteen days which left about a fortnight ago. He had a stock worth Rs. 300 in his shop. He did not tell the witness that he had fallen down the staircase.—At this stage further inquiry was adjourned.

SORCERY AND SWINDLING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector O'Keeffe charged Gopal Ramji, Luximan Dhondoo, Rutnoo Ramaya and Ramchandra Narayen with cheating one Balu Gunaji in respect of Rs. 30. The first accused and one Ambaji Babaji were further charged with cheating one Luximan Deoji in respect of Rs. 44. The complainant Balu stated that the accused Rutnoo and Ramchandra came to his shop about three months ago and told him that there was a deposit of Rs. 2,000 lying in the bank which was left by his (complainant's) father-in-law, who had been dead some years ago. They suggested that the complainant should make an application to recover the money. The complainant would not believe them and they left. The following day they again went to the complainant in company of the first accused. The last individual told the complainant that he knew about the deposit in the bank, because he was employed in the same office as his (complainant's) father-in-law. He also gave a personal description of the complainant's father-in-law and told him several other things about him, which eventually made him believe in what they said. It was then agreed that the third accused should make the necessary arrangement to recover the amount from the bank and that the complainant should pay him Rs. 30 to defray the expenses. The complainant paid the money and the three accused left. The next day they again called at the complainant's house and informed him that the application had been made, but before the money could be withdrawn the bank wanted some guarantee. The third accused said that Luximon, the second accused, was a sorcerer and would polish off all trivial claims by magic. Luximon performed some tricks which satisfied the complainant as to his proficiency in magic and he agreed to give Rs. 200 for guarantee. However the complainant had no money and he went to borrow the amount from a goldsmith. The latter after hearing the complainant's story told him that he had been duped by the accused and advised him not to give them any more money and there the matter ended. About a month after this the first two accused went to Luximon Deoji, a dealer in vegetables at Girgaum and asked him if he knew a magician who could cure a Bunia who had been possessed of a devil. He added that if the devil was successfully expelled from the body, a reward of Rs. 1,000 would be given and if the complainant helped, he would get Rs. Rs. 500. A magician was eventually found out by the first accused and they from time to time extorted from Luximon a sum of Rs. 44 to buy the articles necessary for performing the magic. When the time came to divide the reward the accused took the complainant to a lonely spot at Pedder Road and while they were discussing on the subject, the third accused appeared on the scene in the guise of a police Jamedar and arrested the second accused ; while the first accused and the complainant ran away. The accused again went to the complainant's shop and asked for Rs. 2 to bribe the pseudo-policeman. The complainant went to barrow the money from a shroff, who on being made acquainted with the whole story advised the complainant to hand over the accused to the police. This was done. The accused made a statement which led to the discovery of the fraud perpetrated on Balu in the first case. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1, who has been an old offender, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was awarded six, the third nine and the fourth six months' imprisonment with hard labour. In the second case the first accused Gopal was sentenced to a further term of two years' rigorous imprisonment while Luximon and Ambaji were awarded six and three months like punishment respectively.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard a suit brought by Mr. N. C. Macleod, as official assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Vishram Ebrahim and Co., to recover monies due to the firm by Joosab Peerbhoy. The defendant asked for a postponement. Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and opposed the application for a postponement on the ground that the defendant, who was a broker, and had monies due to him by two or three firms, wanted to get hold of the monies before a decree was passed against him in this case. Mr. Hassambhoy Visram, a partner in the late firm, proved the claim. Defendant employed his firm in 1900 to make purchases of goods for him. An account was adjusted on the 24th October 1900, and defendant signed an entry in the firm's books, acknowledging the debt. Defendant had paid nothing on account. His lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,108-4-5, with interest and costs.

In another case heard before his lordship, Rustomjee Dhunjiboy Serocvalla sued Cursetjee B. Law and another for monies due from the defendants on certain transactions they had with the plaintiff. Mr. Padshah, instructed by Mr. K. B. Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff. Both the defendants, who appeared in person, admitted the debt. His lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,064-1-8, with interest and costs.

In another case, Raja Gokuldas Khushalchand and others sued Ratanlal Jovarimull and another to recover monies due on an agency account. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee, Dyabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Defendants carry on business at Phoolgaon, and they appointed the plaintiffs as their commission agents in Bombay. Plaintiffs accepted hundies, advanced monies to defendants, and sold their goods on commission. When the accounts were last adjusted a sum of Rs. 5,998 was found due to the plaintiffs' firm by the defendants. His lordship passed a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,998 with interest and costs.

"ZOOLUM" ON A DUMB ANIMAL.

EVIDENCE WANTING IN IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACCUSED.

THE story of horrible butchery practised on a poor dumb animal was repeated, yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, when Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing in the case in which Superintendent Grennan prosecuted Tulsiram Ganoo and eight other gowlees for killing a goat with unnecessary cruelty and with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the said offence.

Mr. Velinker, pleader appeared for the prosecution and Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused, Inspector Bodley being in charge of the case.

Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of the Municipal Markets said that regarding the licence issued by his department always an enquiry was being made as to the exact spot where such sacrifices were to be offered, but if in this case the exact spot was omitted to be mentioned in the licence it was only the fault of his clerk, and not of the procedure of his department.

Mr. Robert William Murphey, Assistant Executive Engineer, deposed that in the application for a permit to hold a pilgrimage on the Esplanade Parade ground, it was not stated that a goat was to be sacrificed over there. By the words "for holding a pilgrimage" he understood that they wanted to hold a religious meeting. Had he known that they wanted the permit to kill a goat on the maidan, he would certainly have not issued the permit. He enquired of his head clerk whether there was any objection in issuing such a permit to allow them to hold a religious meeting and he learnt from previous files that there was none whatsoever and it was under these enquiries and impressions that he allowed the permit to be issued.

Further witnesses were then examined and his Worship in disposing of the case remarked that it was proved that shocking cruelty was practised on a goat, but as there was no identification of the accused, he must acquit them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE DAMAUN DIOCESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Taking up yesterday a well known work published by John Murphy and Company, entitled "The Ambassador of Christ by James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, dedicated to the Venerable Prelates and Clergy of the United States," I was so struck by the words contained in the opening part of the preface to the work viz: "A pious learned, and zealous priesthood is the glory of the Church of God. By our personal holiness, we work out our salvation, and edify our neighbours; by our erudition we enlighten them; and by our zeal, we make them partakers of the precious heritage of Christ."—I say, I was so struck by the reading of these words, that I thought I would request you to allow me to say how deeply I feel for the sad condition of the Native Catholics of Salsette and Bassein. I feel this all the more keenly when I read in the "Examiner" from week to week what is being done for education and uplifting of Catholic communities in other part of India and find that even in the Padroado dioceses of Cochin and Meliapur, South of India, Religious Orders of men and women exist for the work of education. In the diocese of Damaun, so near to Urbs Prima in Indis, all is apathy, what a sad contrast! If the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun has no funds wherewith to fulfil his mission he can surely represent his case to the Holy See and request the Vatican to send him Religious Orders, who will, I trust, be in no way a burden on him, as they know well how to find ways and means to carry out great educational enterprises: witness in Bombay the great edifices erected by the Jesuit Fathers for education and learning. But, Sir, does the plea of his Grace's not being financially able to give education to his flock reasonably hold good? If the prelate sees that he can neither find money to undertake educational works nor obtain men from Europe, America or elsewhere, to promote and carry forward the cause of education, is that, Sir, a valid reason why the Catholic communities of Salsette and Bassein should suffer? I appeal to all sensible men in this behalf whether it would not be reasonable and generous course under the circumstances to retire from the field and make room for men who will do what Catholic prelates and clergy have done elsewhere? We have to consider the greatest good of the greatest number, "Salus Populi Lex Suprema est." This is my contention. It may be very well to pride and glory in the Padroado, but it is unreasonable and ungenerous to stand in the way of progress and fling back the people in the slough of despond. I feel for the unfortunate people of Salsette and Bassein, therefore I write to you in the hope that if the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese will not rise to action, the leaders of the Community will be shamed into action and that they will unite and press the question again and again on the Holy Father. I hope patriotism is not dead, but is dormant, and the letters which you have been so generous as to publish at the sacrifice of so much of your valuable space will throw light on the subject and awaken remorse in Catholic consciences.—Yours, &c.

SPERO MELIORA.

August 7.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed by "A Padroadist" in your issue of 25th July, protesting against an article of "A Catholic" and condemning his true facts, "A Padroadist" is no doubt a Padroadist, and he has taken a good deal of time considering on the subject, but after all, he is a right man at the wrong place, and "A Catholic" is a wrong man at the right place. His writing is out of point as "A Catholic" advocated Elementary Education and an orphanage for Salsette and Bassein and "A Padroadist" quotes the existence of two charitable institutions which are merely supported on charity from the public and started before anybody dreamt of the appointment of the present Bishop, and which are purely for Goans. He styles the Bishop as undefatigable, and no doubt it is true, because, he is always heard of going on Pastoral visits in Damon Diocese. Up to now no consideration is given towards education. Will "A Padroadist" be so good as to quote what he has done since is arrival?

He quotes the Diocese's needs as manifold but has the Bishop executed one at least? "Where there is a will there is a way. "I would ask "A Padroadist" whom the blame should be attributed to of those three children who were driven to the Protestant School? Alas, poor Catholics are crying bitterly for not getting a fair chance like their brethren under the jurisdiction of Bombay.

Mr. Quadros advocates a general meeting and for such a huge meeting there is so building that can accommodate and hence a suitable and convenient site is "the Bassein Bridge." There is no need of Portuguese counsel as no political questions are to be discussed. He suggests the want of a Poor Home in lieu of an Orphanage, but the main point of the discussion is, that by having no Orphanage the children are forced to go to the Protestant School. He takes care in pointing out that the Poor Home way be located at Ghat Cooper, but in lieu of it, it will be better if it is erected on the G. I. P. Ry. Ghats.

The only last hope for the Catholics of Damon Diocese, to redress their miserable grievances is to strongly memorialise His Holiness, to hand over the Damon Diocese to the charge of the Archbishop of Bombay, as was done in Mangalore. If the Jesuits were in Bassein would the Bassein Fort have been allowed to go in to the hands of the Baptist Mission? Never, Who should be blamed in this case please?—Yours, &c.,

EDUCATION AGAIN.

THE DISTRESS IN AHMEDABAD.

NATURE OF RELIEF MEASURES.

THE following report dated 25th July received from the Collector of Ahmedabad regarding the damage caused by the recent heavy rain in that district is published for general information :—

"I have the honour to report that after a spell of abnormal heat, rain commenced to fall on Friday, the night of 21st July 1905, in Ahmedabad. After a lull on Saturday morning the storm burst with great violence, and it rained incessantly from 5 p. m. on 22nd to 8 a. m. on 24th, as much as 28 inches of rain being registered at the Civil Hospital in 48 hours. The storm appears to have been equally severe in Sanand, where 25 inches were measured in 43 hours, Viramgam 22 inches 41 cents an 43 hours, and Dholka 18 inches in 43 hours.

"The effect of this sudden and almost unprecedented fall has been, as far as the meagre reports to hand allow me to judge, disastrous. Near Ahmedabad a great volume of storm water from Dabhoda and Naroda banked itself against the main railway line and finally breached it washing away the suburb of Madhavpura and causing damage to property to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. Chandola tank has burst and washed away the village of Dani Limbda. The Khoraj people have wired to say that their village is cut off by the flood. The whole length of Dholka line is breached in numerous places, and postal and railway communications stopped. The main line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been breached in many places between this and Patri. The Gangasar and Munsar tanks in Viramgam town have burst and 500 houses have come down. Sanand reports tanks breached and communication with villages stopped. It rained intermittently all yesterday and heavily during the night and at the moment of writing this draft it is still raining and the skies are densely overclouded. Parantij and Gogho report no damage caused, Dhandhoka and Modasa reports not to hand as yet.

"As soon as the weather clears and communications are restored, it will be possible to ascertain, with more accuracy, the damage in the low-lying centre of the district. Special reports have been called for, in order to meet urgent cases of distress, where relief in the shape of food and clothing are necessary I have the honour to request you to move Government by wire to sanction a preliminary advance of Rs. 10,000. I have a balance of Rs. 25,000 takavi on hand for advances to those who require to rebuild their houses.

"The Ahmedabad Municipality has been addressed to deal with urgent cases of distress in the city, and I am addressing the Sanand, Dholka and Viramgam Municipalities to do the same. My senior Assistant Mr. Tupper is rendering me loyal assistance and taking measures under my directions to cope with the distress. A further detailed report will follow as soon as complete information is to hand.

"A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, N. D., for the relief of urgent cases of distress."

MISS L. R. LOOMIS, A. M., of Columbia University, a Yokohama girl, has been elected Warden of Sage College, the women's department of Cornell University, United States.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of a reference made in the matter of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894,—Government vs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and others. Under Section 19 of the Act this reference was made by the Collector of Bombay to the High Court upon the application of the executors of one Chanda Ramji, deceased, who were designated the "claimants," and who had complained that the Collector's award was too low, in respect of the compulsory acquisition by Government of certain land situated at Hamalwadi, Dhobitalao, which formed part of the property of the deceased. A preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the reference on the merits had been raised on behalf of Government and of the Bombay Municipality, for whom Government had acquired the land compulsorily under the provisions of the Act. Shortly stated, the objection was that the written application of the claimants requiring the Collector to make a reference to the Court was made after the expiry of the six weeks' period of limitation prescribed in the Act. On 19th September 1904 the Collector made his award, giving Rs. 17,447 for 638 square yards of land. The amount was payable to Bai Sakarbai, widow of Chanda Ramji, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare and Mr. Hormasji N. Chichgar, as trustees of the will of the late Chanda Ramji. On 23rd September, the Collector addressed a letter to Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, attorneys for the claimants, notifying this award. On 14th October, the attorneys wrote to the Collector that they would receive the money "as attorneys to the executors—under protest," the Collector having signified to them on the 12th that he had no objection to the adoption by them of that attitude. On 9th November the six weeks expired. The learned Judge said that now the question was, if the word "notice" in clause (b) of the proviso to Section 18 be restricted to "immediate notice," it must follow that the Collector had no power to give any but an immediate notice, a late notice being bad. If the late notice was bad and inoperative, did the award of the Collector become void, and all his proceedings become abortive, no immediate notice having been given by him as directed in sub-section 2 of section 12? A Full Bench consisting of Mr. Justice N. Haridas, Mr. Justice Birdwood, and Mr. Justice Jardine of this Court had construed the word "immediate," in I. L. R., 12 Bom. 176 (application of Sheshams), to mean "as allowing a reasonable time during it." The test was, whether there was an unreasonable delay as would be inconsistent with what was meant by immediate. Quoting the definition of Cockburn C. J. in Queen vs. Berkshire Justices, to the effect that "immediately" and "forthwith" had the same meaning and they were stronger than the expression "within a reasonable time," and implied prompt vigorous action, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar proceeded to remark that the Collector as a public functionary had several duties to discharge, the making and notifying of awards, of taking proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act being one of them. The exigencies of official business required that he should have some time before he could give notice of the award after he had made it ; therefore, it would not be said that the notice given by him five days after he had made the award was not "immediate." The learned Judge was also of opinion that the claimants had not substantially complied with the conditions for a reference prescribed in Section 18 of the Act ; and the Collector had no power to make the reference, and it was "ultra vires." The preliminary objection raised on behalf of Government was good, and was allowed. The reference was dismissed ; no order being made as to costs.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE following students of the Davar's Commercial Educational Institution passed in the examinations of the National Union of Teachers (London held in the Davar's Commercial Institution Hall under the supervision of Mr. Fardoonji Jamsetji, J. P. Hon. Magistrate. Bookkeeping Advanced 1st Class :—P. J. Kennedy, K.R. Rao, R. A. Brown, A.P. Fereira, N. D. Batlivala, H. E. Madon, J. P. Rego, (Second class) P. P. Pinto F. A. V. Coutinho, S.X. Martins, J. E. Lobo, Intermediate :—P. N. Surveyor, A. A. Dharamsey, K. N. Bhandarkar, R. V. I am—Results in this subject were cent per cent, seven out of eleven securing First Class in the Advanced Grade. Theory and Practice of Commerce—Advanced First Class, P. A Ferreira P. B. Daruvala, and F. A. V. Coutinho. Commercial Correspondence :—Advanced, P. A Ferreira P. P. Pinto, F. A. Coutinho, R. A. Brown, H. E. Madon.

HEAT FAG AND HEADACHE.

DISAPPEAR BEFORE BILE BEANS.

Do you feel as if your energy has been gone altogether? Do you feel too weak for work, too fagged for pleasure? Have you lost appetite, lost tone, lost interest in life. Does your headache, and from morning till night do you drag on, not knowing how the morrow will find you and caring still less?

If so, you are run down and have got heat fag.

This condition is due primarily to disorder of the liver. The liver becomes sluggish, and the circulation is effected, which in return acts upon the nerves. There is thus a loss of vitality, sometimes pain in the side, and at the same time a sensation of dulness and depression. With women this is particularly so. Bile Beans tone up the liver and thus go to the root of the symptoms constituting "heat fag."

Mrs. Watkin Evans, the wife of a minor living in Chapel Street, Rhosymedre (Wales) gives her experience. She says:—"I felt quite fagged and worn out and had no heart to do any work about the home or engage in any occupation. Really I could do nothing I was so dizzy when I attempted to walk about, I could not move without fear; and I had most acute headache.

I was at last completely done up and as none of the many medicines I tried had any effect in the way of mending me. I had come to believe there was no hope of my ever being free from pain.

Some months ago I read about Bile Beans in the newspapers, and felt anxious to know if they would do me any good. I tried a bottle and I assure you I am very glad now that I did! I soon found myself feeling fresh and better in every way. My nerves became steadier, the diziness vanished, and the pains about the body discontinued. I improved slowly at first, but surely, and then more rapidly and eventually I found myself altogether cured, and in excellent health. I am now fresh and vigorous, and quite free from all traces of heating!

If you're run down try the same remedy. It may be obtained from all medicine vendors, or post and packed free from the Bile Bean Company's Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of price Rs. 1-2per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 6. Large family size (containing three times the quantity of the ordinary size) Rs. 2-8

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it, together with one anna stamp to pay return postage to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road Calcutta. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 9th August, 1905.

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You want the best possible materials at the Lowest Possible Price.

In other words, you want full value for your money.

We can give you this, because we are MANUFACTURERS. We manufacture all the goods we sell, and we guarantee everything we make to be absolutely PURE WOOL.

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Then send us a post card for free samples of the materials you would like to see. If you require a suit, ask for self-measurement form also.

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A COMPETENT and experienced FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Preference will be given to one who has served for a long time in a Spinning and Weaving Mill. Salary from Rs. 200 to 500 or more according to qualifications, &c.

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8th August, 1905.

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MOTOR CARS
Cost a good deal of money.
BUT NO CAR IN THE WORLD
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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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EAST STREET POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wrights') system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(b) For power purposes only—1 1/2 annas per Board of Trade unit

4 A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.
Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1905.

RUSSIA AND REFORM.

THE Tsar appears to be determined that the new representative assembly shall be representative in fact as well as in name. He has had uphill work in making so much progress in the constitution of that body, having to beat down the opposition of the classes whose interest it is that the administration shall remain unchanged. But on all hands he has put down the reactionaries and Russia is promised an Imperial Manifesto propounding the scheme of representative government, such as is deemed practicable in the Russia of today. It is not professed that the country is fit to exercise the same rights of representation as are granted to England. Her people will require centuries of education before their franchise can be as direct and comprehensive as ours. But in the new scheme they will have the opportunity to make a beginning of the peaceful reform of their country and, though hot-headed zeal may now and then set back the clock, it is hoped that the net result of the introduction of popular representation will be the general amelioration of the condition of the people and the creation of a new Russia. The destructive methods adopted by the reactionaries is easily understood. For it is as true, now, as it was when Gogol exposed official venality in the "Revisor," that the administration, the finances, the army and all departments of the public service are a prey to embezzlement, bribery, fraud and corruption in all its forms. "Like a deadly virus spreading throughout the entire social anatomy" observed a recent writer, "administrative corruption has poisoned all its organs, altered all their functions, enervated all their powers." But another writer hastened to add that there are compensations, for the Jew and Nonconformist are able to buy a little of the immunity the law denies them; the prisoner can buy little comforts; the wheels of many a circumlocution office may be oiled, the strangling coils of red tape loosened. Still at the present moment, honesty in the Russian public service is practically impossible.

In the cry for reform, however, it is noteworthy that many aristocratic families have joined the people, foremost among reformers being Prince Dolgouroukoff, at whose house the recent Congress of Zemstvos was held. Prince Troubetskoy is another prominent reformer, and it was he who first gave voice to the demand for the summoning of a popular legislative assembly. His letter to the Minister of the Interior was couched in studied terms of politeness, but it forewarned the autocracy of the anarchy and revolution so soon to follow. What is happening, said Prince Troubetskoy, is "not merely the manifestation of a youthful effervescence, but rather the logical outcome and the general situation in which society now finds itself." The Prince did not hesitate to tell the Tsar that the existing state of affairs was extremely dangerous for the Empire and menacing to his person. He endeavoured to make his Imperial Majesty understand that what had begun to occur in Russia was not a series of simple riots, but a revolution, and the Tsar was also told that he had the power of preventing things from going so far. But for that, said Prince Troubetskoy "there is only one means: it is that the Emperor shall have confidence in the nation and in its representative bodies. From the bottom of my heart I am convinced that if the Emperor, animated by a perfect confidence, permitted these elements to associate themselves with him, Russia would be delivered from the menacing prospects of a bloody revolt, and would give all its support to its Emperor, his autocracy and his will. In view of the state of mind of all those who are watching with alarm the prospect to which I have pointed, it is no longer in human power to forbid and prevent them from expressing what is weighing on their hearts. When the country is in danger it is not a time to be silent. Even if I am declared culpable for speaking thus as President of the Assembly of the Zemstvos, my conscience is calm and pure," This was long before Father Gapon led his followers towards the royal palace; and, had the Tsar but acted upon the warning therein contained, the terrible incidents of mid-January would never have occurred and the Tsar would have found reforms more easy of accomplishment then than now.

The Tsar is now trying to regain the lost opportunity afforded by Father Gapon. It may be he will be able to do so, to some extent, but to some extent only. It may be too, that the Grand Dukes will ultimately prove too strong for him and prevent his carrying out the full measure of the reforms to which he is inclined. But the Tsar knows that to be firm now is the only chance he has of recovering his position in public favour and of restoring internal peace to his country. The Tsar realises, without the assistance of the many open letters which have been addressed to him, that the minimum of organisation shown in the recent phases of the struggle has been evoked in face of obstacles and penalties, such as have, perhaps, never faced any popular movement in the history of the world, never before were the Russian people so determined on the redress of their grievances as now. This, the Tsar knows, and he also knew before Mr. Perris informed him, that bullets and bayonets have never served more than a temporary purpose in an emergency of such proportions as this and that they are less than ever likely to serve now that there is no longer a Plehve at the head of the Ministry of the Interior, practised and keen in all the arts of coercion. The grant of a representative institution may save the situation. If it be not granted the aspect for the autocracy will be more threatening and internal peace of the country will be long deferred. For as Mr. Carl Joubert told the Tsar and his Ministers, there are mothers bringing up their sons who will be judges of vengeance and who are now learning to lisp the word. There are in foreign universities young Russians who are studying science with set jaws, and thinking; but they will not always be thinking. In the breast of every humble moujik there is a consuming fire. He is ignorant and cannot diagnose the malady and he is patient in his suffering. But when the young men return from the foreign universities and tell him the real nature of the disease and fan the smouldering fire within him, the bestial flame of savagery will leap out, destroying in wanton fury all whom he is incited to destroy. This was a forecast, and its realisation had begun. To obstruct its further development is in the powers of the Tsar and his advisers. They have had a bitter foretaste of that which will follow, unless by granting reforms such as are now strenuously asked, they stem the tide of revolution and free the country from oppression and ignorance.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BHOWNAGAR.

THE report on the administration of the State of Bhownagar is both encouraging and disappointing, encouraging by reason of the care which has been exercised in the conduct of public affairs, disappointing owing to unfortunate climatic conditions which retarded advancement in many respects. The effects of the famine of 1900 were beginning to disappear after a series of good years, and one more favourable season like that of 1903 would in all probability have brought matters into a normal condition. Unfortunately, however, the rainfall of 1904 was again insufficient with the result that all previous arrears of revenue and a large part of the collections for the current year had to be suspended, relief measures adopted, tagavi advanced and a fresh loan of Rs. 15 lakhs raised in the open market. It is worthy of note that the suspensions were based upon the average outturn of crops in whole districts or groups of villages and the system of enquiries into the prospects of individual holdings has been abandoned. One of the most important occurrences of the year was the conference of the K. C. S. I. upon His Highness the Maharaja as a mark of appreciation of the policy of elasticity between the State and impecunious cultivators. Out of the Rs. 1,82,492 advanced to the Bhayats and Mulgrarias in the famine year Rs 33,242 were recovered during the year under report as compared with Rs 12,371 in the previous year. The good monsoon condition of 1903 had a very favourable influence on the condition of the ryots who brought under cultivation much new land, though 60,770 acres remained waste owing to lack of farmers, and areas, which had formerly been cropped but which fell out of cultivation during the famine, had to be let at reduced rates. This applies to over 100,000 of acres of which 19,000 were leased during the year as compared with 40,000 in the previous year, the loss as compared with the full assessment of ordinary years being Rs. 2,10,996. There was a decided indication of a commercial revival as shown by the statistics of sea-borne trade. Excluding Rs. 5,92,702 which represents the increase in the export of silver specie, the exports advanced by Rs. 85,87,284 upon the previous year, of which the cotton trade accounted for seventy-eight and a half lakhs while ghi (six lakhs), grain, wool and metals made up the remainder. The imports increased by Rs, 7,63,447, the rise being chiefly in rice and cloth. The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 1,95,885, the major portion being absorbed by communications and buildings, improvements in the harbour works taking Rs. 31,429. The returns from public works was encouraging, the net earnings of the Kathiawar Railways being Rs. 5,19,417 as against Rs. 4,47,779 in the previous twelve months. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 32,29,645 and the collection to Rs. 31,20,260, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,09,385. In addition to interest Rs. 3,50,000 were paid towards the liquidation of the loan of Rs. 30,00,000, the total repayment to date being Rs. 15,75,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 14,25,000 due at the close of the year. The crop conditions, however, are such that the current year is unlikely to produce a satisfactory outlook. The Revenue accounts open on November 1st, and it is to be feared that the report on the present year will show a very serious backward step into the condition which followed the famine of 1900 which can hardly be said to have been overcome.

COTTON GROWING PROSPECTS IN PALESTINE.

THE cotton growing experiments in Palestine, made last year, it is interesting to learn, may be considered, as far as they went, satisfactory; but the best possible results do not appear to have been attained, as the experiments were not conducted on a proper system. Mr. Consul Dickson says in his report from Jerusalem that the seed was sown too late in the year, and the crop was consequently not ready for picking by the end of September as was anticipated. Many of the plants, moreover, were sown among the young orange trees, and as they were found to hinder the growth of the trees, they were cut down before the cotton ripened. Some, however, which were allowed to come to maturity, produced fine lint, especially the long staple plants, and have encouraged growers to try again this year on a more extensive scale. The best results were obtained, it is said, in the German colony of Wilhelma, where the seed was simply planted and left to nature, the soil being especially favourable for its growth. According to experts, the Jordan valley is the most suitable part of Palestine, on account of the abundance of water and nature of the climate for the cultivation of cotton, and it has already been proposed to utilise all the land in the neighbourhood of Jerricho for this purpose. Should the cultivation of cotton eventually prove a success in Palestine, it will, together with the large trade at present carried on in the export of oranges, produce a considerable development in the commercial prosperity of the country. Mr. Falanga, the acting Vice-Consul at Jaffa, believes the planting of cotton in his district will give satisfactory results. He adds "with the aid of a British firm in Liverpool the natives have been induced to sow this season over 200 acres of land with different varieties of cotton seed for trial in different parts of the country. If these experiments give good results there is every hope that thousands of acres will be planted the year after. The local authorities promise to help the cultivators in every way."

TOBACCO-GROWING IN ITALY.

AN important change in connection with tobacco-growing in Italy is contemplated, and if carried out will create a considerable opening for capital and enterprise. Mr. Consul Cocoto states in his report on the Province of Lecce, that a few years ago the Tobacco Department conceded to certain firms the privilege of growing, drying, and packing Oriental qualities of tobacco for export in given areas near Tricase; the consequence was the immediate formation of groups of landowners who petitioned the Government to be allowed to do the same, not only for export, but also for home consumption. These groups are now numerous and "at the present moment (May, 1905) a committee is sitting in Rome, composed of the directors and technical advisers of the various Government tobacco establishments throughout the country, which has been assembled by the department to discuss the question of allowing the entire preparation of tobaccos to be carried out by landowners, who would deliver the leaf ready for the manufactory at a given price."

MR. PERCY GRAY has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

THE P. and O. s.s. Banca arrived at Hongkong, on August 8.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Assam, may pay a flying visit to Dacca.

THE Government has again introduced the Unemployed Bill into the Commons in a modified form.

RAPID scoring was the order of the day in the opening of the Fourth Test match. Hayward made a fine innings.

MR. A. B. BARNARD is appointed Deputy Director of the Criminal Intelligence Department, vice Mr. McCracken about to retire.

THE director of the Bank of Madras have declared a dividend of ten per cent after carrying over an increased amount to the reserve fund.

THE Government of India are now considering the replies on the proposals to amend the Presidency Banks Act. The Bill will be ready for introduction during the winter session in Calcutta.

THE Simla Allowance Committee have inspected the clerks' cottages and barracks. It is anticipated that the Members Committee may recommend the building of more Government cottages for the well-paid clerks.

THE engagement is announced of Major R. S. Maclagan, R.E., Executive Engineer, Simla, and Miss Beatrice Duperier, elder daughter of Major-General H. W. Duperier, R.E., Director-General, M. W. S.

A MAGNIFICENT reception was accorded the French Fleet at Cowes. Popular enthusiasm runs high and the King has conferred orders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon the five admirals and thirteen other officers.

AT the meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to fill in well No. 1 on the Waudby Road as soon as it was handed over to the Board and that applications would be received for building upon area pertaining to well No. 2.

NAWAB Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Honorary Secretary of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, arrived here yesterday. He is staying at Watson's Annexe. It is his intention shortly to make a tour in the Deccan with the object of popularising the cause of education among the Mohammadans of that part of the country.

REFERRING to the death of the late Mr. H. Brewin the following letter has been sent to Mr. A. Brewin, his son. "The Governor in Council has received this intelligence with much regret. By Mr. Brewin's death Government have lost an able Police officer who had rendered conspicuous service in the investigation of crime."

WE are authorised to state that his Majesty's Government have approved a proposal made by his Excellency Lord Curzon to entrust the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir with a larger measure of administrative responsibility than he at present possesses. Under the new arrangements the existing State Council will be abolished and its administrative powers will be transferred to His Highness. His Excellency the Viceroy may possibly visit Kashmir later on in the year in order to confer the additional powers on the Maharaja in person. But no arrangements in the matter have yet been made.

A RECENT telegram from Reuter reported Lord Lansdowne to have stated in the debate in the House of Lords that the question of Army administration in India had been fully discussed, while Lord Curzon was in England last year, and this has given rise to the impression in some quarters in India that the discussion was between his Majesty's Government and the Viceroy and that he was made aware of the views or intentions of his Majesty's Government before he left England. We are authoritatively informed that there is no foundation for this inference. The Secretary of State's despatch of 31st May 1905, was the first intimation received by the Viceroy of the policy of his Majesty's Government.

THE first monsoon tour of the Railway Board, says the "Pioneer," has unquestionably been a success, for many important subjects engaged the attention of Mr. Upcott, the President, and his two colleagues during the twenty-five days in which they were absent from headquarters at Simla. At Calcutta there was the evergreen question of the shortage of wagons on the East Indian line and the handling of the coal traffic at the Kidderpore Docks to be discussed, and a good deal of valuable information was obtained on the point at issue. As the Board have let it be known that the rates for the carriage of coal all over India are to be reduced by 50 or more per cent, according to distance, this particular matter is of commanding importance at the present time. It is obvious that if the coal-traffic is be stimulated by so large a reduction in the railway-tariffs, the demand for waggons will be greater than ever. The Government are quite prepared to allot a crore of rupees annually for several years to come to the provision of more rolling-stock, and this will go a good way towards remedying the situation. But the general trade of the country is expanding so rapidly that each big line must look well ahead and calculate out its own requirements. It is not as regards coal alone, but in the matter of wheat, oil-seeds, cotton, jute and other country produce that greater demands will be made for waggons. By the doubling of single tracks on main lines and by increasing the facilities for loading steamers at the ports, there will come an increase in the efficiency of rolling-stock; and these are the directions in which a bold policy should be followed apart from the mere increase in the number of waggons and locomotives. The Managers of most of our railways are quite alive to the importance of this side of the general question; and on the East Indian and the North-Western systems especially the doubling of the track is now being steadily proceeded with on various sections of the line.

HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION.

MR. REID has written an interesting book on a difficult subject with his customary vigour of criticism and clearness of expression. A theory of heredity is an attempt to answer the question why children closely resemble their parents, without being precise repetitions of them. The question is an old one, says an English contemporary, but its systematic study was started by Darwin's great work, "The origin of Species." Evolution implies two things: the existence of heredity and a capacity for gradual change in response to stimulus, presumably of the environment. Many facts have been gathered, but they have been differently interpreted, and controversies are not yet closed. But the subject has been attacked by biologists rather than by medical men, though, as Mr. Reid thinks it concerns the latter even more than the former, because their profession affords them special opportunities for following the progress and past history of disease, and because the leaders among them possess a knowledge of their own species more extensive and yet more detailed than it is possible to acquire of any other animal. So he regards the subject rather from the physician's standpoint, and this gives his views exceptional value.

At the outset he takes it for granted that the cell is the basis of all known life, and consists of a nucleus and a cell-body, and that the former, or, rather, a hypothetical substance within it, called the germ-plasm, is "the bearer of heredity," or of that property by which an organism transmits its peculiar nature to its descendants. We can separate the characters of every living being, in theory, at any rate, into two distinct categories. They are either inborn—taking origin in the germ-plasm—or acquired, that is, are modifications of the others, resulting from the action of the environment, as a rule, after those characters have developed from the germ-plasm. The former category explains the likenesses of the off-spring to the parent; the latter, assuming its existence, the dissimilarities. They represent the two sides of evolution, which some attribute, with Lamarck, to the transmission of acquirements; others, with Darwin, to natural selection; and others, again, to "an inherent adaptive growth force." The last Mr. Reid dismisses with the remark that, when reduced to precise terms, it postulates continual infractions of natural laws, or, in other words, ever recurring miracles. If so, it does not come into the sphere of science. The Lamarckian doctrine fails, in his opinion, to account for such things as the difference of colours in closely related animals, or the difference in the hair on the face of man and woman. Though it may be a partial, it is not a complete explanation of evolution. The Darwinian doctrine, in its more modern form, insists that both the existence of variation and the premature destruction of a large percentage of creatures born into the world are facts of Nature, and infers, legitimately, or its supporters maintain, that the surviving individuals, by which the race is continued, are better suited to their environment. Thus its average is raised in successive generations by the survival of the fittest and elimination of the unfittest, and evolution is the result.

Mr. Reid gives a critical review of what is to be said for each of these doctrines, between which, or some modifications of them, our choice lies. Every individual's life is admittedly a repetition of its predecessor's from a unicellular organism at the beginning to a very complex one at the end. So the off-spring repeats, though never quite exactly, the processes through which the parent has passed, and thus varies a little from the latter. Each individual is a term in a series, the beginning of which is lost in the mists of antiquity. During all this sequence there has been progression in some organs, regression in others. Thus the individual cannot be a complete recapitulation of its ancestors, because stages in which they were suited to a totally different environment (say to breathing water instead of air) will have practically disappeared. Change, it must be remembered, is at work all through life, preserving useful variations and eliminating harmful structures. So the farther back we follow the history, the less complete and the less exact it becomes, because of variation having been longest at work. We find this doctrine of recapitulation confirmed by embryology, yet it is generally ignored by biologists in stating a theory of heredity, because they seek for a morphological explanation of the facts. They have recourse to gemmules or some component units or the germ cell; Mr. Reid's theory is essentially physiological, since it supposes that the germ cell is of such a nature or has such a function that under fit conditions it tends to develop by repeating the life-history of the race, thus growing into an organism much like the parent form. His opponents will perhaps reply that they fail to understand how tendencies can exist apart from a material base, and justify their gemmules by the corpuscles of the physicists. The latter now regard the Daltonian atoms as only stable combinations of primordial unit corpuscles of electrons whose combination must, so far as we can understand be due to certain attributes, probably limited in number, inherent in them. But this is long controversy, and biologists, no doubt, will take up the glove.

The author shows no favour to the transmission of acquirements though at first sight in seems implied by that of recapitulation. But the latter makes reversion possible, so there are two factors in evolution, natural selection, and regression, which, between them, bring every species into harmony with its environment. As Mr. Reid discusses the question of transmission largely from the medical standpoint, this forms a distinctive and valuable feature of his book. Here he maintains man to be our proper study, as affording the most accessible and convenient field. Though it may be true that man's evolution is nearing its term on the ancestral lines, its speed is not slackened, only its direction is changed. Since the great majority of our race die by disease, and both liability and immunity are altered by civilisation, we have entered the special province of the physician and surgeon. These tell us ordinary mutilations are not transmissible. What will be their answer in regard to disease? Some forms are commonly regarded as hereditary, but this, in the strict sense of the words, the author does not admit. The individual may be constitutionally either very liable to a particular disease, or immune, or in an intermediate condition. The first are largely, the second partially, weeded out by contact with it; the result, therefore, is survival of the fittest, and thus the race, by natural selection, becomes comparatively immune; besides which the diseases may either wear themselves out by transmission or become more virulent. He will not admit even such diseases as phthisis or syphilis to be present in the germ plasm, but points out that infection may be transmitted by the parent to the embryo during its development. Persons of weak constitutions have, of course, less resisting power, and the same holds good whatever external circumstances produce a low state of bodily health. Thus they catch a disease more readilyi which accounts for the prevalence of phthisis in prison

Physical and mental evolution are not necessarily identical, and civilisation may take away with one hand what it gives with the other. Not the least interesting chapters are those on innate propensities to narcotics or alcohol, though each, so far as it is admitted is ascribed rather to the inheritance of a morbid general constitution than of a special carving The later chapters discuss Instinct and Reason. Between them Mr. Reid refuses to draw a hard and fast line. The former is the outcome of varied tones in sensation which leave a record in the memory, and thus bring about instinctive action; and, as this passes on to affect practice, it becomes reason. In other words an instinctive action is of the voluntary, not the involuntary, type, and in this respect Mr. Reid is prepared to be attacked but there is much to be said for his position and for his arguments against the transmissibility of mental acquirements. Take an infant from virtuous parents, bring it up in a vicious environment, and it will be conformable with this. "Manners maketh man" in the widest sense of the term, and this affords this opportunity for some pungent comments on the bad moral effects of teaching a religious doctrie, even though right in itself, in the wrong way. The book, in short, is distinctly controversial, and its author "deals faithfully" with dissentients; but it is the work of an acute critic and original thinker.

THE RETURN VISIT.

FRENCH FLEET AT COWES.

HONOURS FOR THE OFFICERS.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Flotillas of packed excursion steamers gave the French fleet a popular unofficial welcome yesterday, which was even more significant than the official one.

The whole scene was one of unsurpassable animation, beauty and impressiveness.

The waters were crowded with Cowes regatta yachts, including the Kaiser's Meteor with the German Ambassador and Naval Attache on board, all of which with the towns of Cowes and Portsmouth vied with the fleets at nightfall in magnificent illuminations and fireworks.

At the dinner on board the Royal Yacht, His Majesty the King, in toasting President Loubet in the most cordial manner, said he trusted the visit would knit the friendship between France and England closer still.

His Majesty said he was convinced its principal advantage would be the maintenance of peace and he hoped the good relations between the two nations would be further strengthened.

The French Ambassador and Admiral Caillard made most cordial replies.

The French newspapers remark upon the undisguised warmth of the British welcome and declare that this is no mere exchange of courtesies, but a grand demonstration proclaiming a raproachment of the first magnitude.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

His Majesty King Edward and the French Admiral Caillard exchanged ceremonial visits this afternoon.

His Majesty the King has bestowed the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George upon Admiral Pephau, the Commander-in-Chief at Brest and Admiral Caillard.

Admirals Leygue and Pulch have been created Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George whilst thirteen other French naval officers receive the Companionship of the same Order.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

Admiral Touchard, Chief of the Naval General taff, has also received the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St George,

THE UNEMPLOYED BILL.

Again Brought Before the House.

The House of Commons have read a third time the Unemployed Bill, which the Government has again taken up in a modified form.

RUSSIANS FORTIFYING THE AMUR.

Channels of the River Mined.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Reuter from Tokio wires that it is reported the Russians are hastily fortifying the Amur estuary. The garrisons in the vicinity have recently been reinforced and the channels approaching the River have been mined.

THE SUNKEN RUSSIAN SHIPS.

To Sail to Japan.

The Poltava and Peresviet which were refloated are leaving Port Arthur for Japan shortly under their own steam.

THE PEACE ENVOYS.

Probable Date of the Conference.

M. DE WITTE SEA-SICK.

A telegram from New York says that the Envoys are voyaging to Portsmouth in separate yachts and are delayed by fog.

The opening of the Conference will, therefore, probably be deferred until Wednesday,

LONDON, AUG. 8.

Owing to M. de Witte suffering severely from sea sickness he landed at Newport and is going to Portsmouth overland. He spent yesterday at Boston and visited the Harvard College.

KING OSCAR INDISPOSED.

Crown Prince Appointed Regent.

Owing to the ill health of King Oscar of Sweden His Majesty has again appointed the Crown Prince Regent.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

Government Action.

LONDON AUG. 7.

The Federal Government has taken charge of the arrangements for combating the Yellow Fever, thus ending the dispute which recently took place in Louisiana.

POONA FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 8.

Poona divisional football tournament commenced to-day under fine weather. The attendance was very large, chiefly the military element was present. The holders of the Cup are the 93rd Highlanders.

To-day's game was between the Leicesters from Belgaum and the Royal Field Artillery from Kirkee. The game resulted in a win for the Gunners by two goals to one. A protest has been lodged by the Leicesters in connection with the second goal scored by the Gunners, that the ball did not strike inside the goal-post. The game was a fast and exciting one right through.

A FAMILY FEUD.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 8.

A suit for defamation is being heard by Mr Justice Sale in the High Court in which K. N. Sen Gupta, son-in-law of Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S, Legal Remembrancer, charges Dwarkanath Gupta with libelling him in letters, saying he was guilty of abetting arson and various other malicious statements. The case was opened but as the defendant was not present, his Lordship ordered a fresh summons to be served on him.

RABID DOG NUISANCE IN BALUCHISTAN.

SEVEN MEN BITTEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The mad dog nuisance, which gave the Seistan Mission so much trouble, continues in Baluchistan. No less than seven men of the 32nd Lancers at Loralai have been bitten and have had to be sent to he Kasauli insitute for treatment.

MADRAS BANK.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 8.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Bank was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Yorke presiding. In moving the adoption of the half-yearly report and statement, Mr. Yorke said that these showed a very satisfactory state of things. The main feature was the complete recovery shown from the set-back which the Bank suffered a few years ago, so that now after, distributing the usual dividend of ten per cent., the Bank had a larger reserve fund than ever hitherto held.

The trade in the Presidency, with which the Bank's welfare was so closely connected, appeared to be in a sound and healthy condition. Cotton manufacturing interests had particularly prospered of late, whilst the activity which was being shown in the improvement of agriculture by Government and private individuals was a good augury for the future. The only ground for misgiving was the want of rain.

The speaker then referred to the question of the modification of the Presidency Banks Act. The essential point was whether Presidency Banks might or might not have access to the London Market, should they desire to raise money there against Government Paper or other securities. This at present was not allowed under the Act, but the conditions of trade had greatly changed since the Act was framed, and the Banks contended that there was now no possible danger in allowing them recourse to the often overstocked London Money Market, to the mutual advantage of India and England.

Exchange Banks had now been brought into the discussion and had all protested against the request being granted, arguing that if it were, the Presidency Banks would enter into competion with them in the foreign exchange business, which would be unfair, as they contend the Presidency Banks are practically Government institutions having the use of public funds. As, however, the Exchange Banks now competed with the Presidency Banks for local trade, which is the Presidency Banks' special sphere, the speaker thought this attitude of theirs unreasonable. As to the argument that they were Government institutions, the benefit they derived from the Government account was not of the nature of a State subsidy, but was only a fair and reasonable return for the heavy and responsible work the Banks did for the Government.

They asked for power to work outside India, not with any idea of abandoning or neglecting local business, but because they would then be able to finance it with economy.

Mr. Grahame, a retired I. C. S., then read a list of questions refering to the high fees paid to directors and to business done by the Bank with firms, one of whose members was a director of the Bank. He also referred to three out of seven directors being members of firms competing with the Bank in business.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).—Captain J. P. Benn, Royal Garison Artillery, attached 1st Battalion, West Yorkshiae Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, with the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 25th July.

17th Maharattas.—2nd Lieutenant W T Allen, Yorkshire Light Infantry, attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer, Dated 6th July.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Captain H Ross, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain G. F. E. Wardell, Double Company Officer to be Double Company Commander but to remain seconded, vice Captain H. Garratt, seconded. Dated 19th March 1901. Lieutenant McV Crichton, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander vice Captain G F E Wardell, seconded. Dated 5th August.

112th Infantry—Captain F L Lloyd-Jones, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain E H McB Fenn, Double Company Officer to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander vice Major S M Edwardes, D S O, seconded.

113th Infantry.—Captain A O Lash, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, to fill an existing vacancy, but to remain seconded.

Captain E A F Redl, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain A. O. Lash, seconded.

First Class Assistant Surgeon C. Raymond, I.S.M.D., from the sub-medical charge of Section Hospital, Mhow, to the sub-medical charge of Station Hospital Hyderabad.

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon C. R. Pollock, I.S.M.D., from the Station. Hospital. Poona, to the sub-medical charge of Section. Hospital. Mhow.

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon W. J. S. Maine, I. S. M. D., to the sub-medical charge of Section Hospital Ahmednagar.

Major A. E. S. Hartigan, 35th Scind Horse, is appointed as temporary Supply and Transport officer to command 58th Camel Corps, vice Captain R. C. Bell, proceeding on leave out of India.

Captain W. S. Brancker is appointed Adjutant, IV brigade. Royal Field Artillery.

Captain W. M. Power, R. H. M. C. is transferred from the 6th (Poona) Division to the 5th (Mhow) Division.

Lieut. C, R, Bradley, is transferred from the 5th Mhow) Division to the 6th (Poona) Division.

Major K Chesney, 18th Tiwana Lancers, and Major W S Jacob, 116th Mahrattas, are permitted to return to duty.

The undermentioned Officer have been granted extensions of leave.

Captain F H C Burne. Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners, for two months, on medical certificate.

Captain W H Cazaly, I M S. for three months, on medical certificate.

On vacating the Command of the 117th Mahrattas with effect from 5th August Lieutenant-Colonel R H Light is granted leave to England for a poriod of two years.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence: Divisional Staff.—Colonel H S Fitzgerald. CB, Assistant Adjutant-General, 6th (Poona) Division, for two months, in extension of the leave.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant G A Akers-Douglas, out of India for six months, on medical certificate.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

ZEMSTVOS' CONGRESS.

DISORDERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

COSSACKS AS POLICE: NOBLES PROTEST.

London, July 22.—At an extraordinary meeting of the nobility of the Don province in South-East Russia, a resolution was passed protesting against the employment of the Don Cossacks as police as being contrary to the traditions of military dignity.

PEASANTS SHOT FOR COMPLAINING OF HIGH RENTS.

The peasants at Kartamyshevka, in the Odessa district, went to their landlord and complained that their rent was exorbitant. A party of Cossacks suddenly appeared and fired, killing three of the peasants and wounding 11. Later on the police arrested 120 peasants.

A GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

London, July 24th.—After the Zemstvos' Congress closed at Moscow, a majority of the constitutional members decided to elect a committee which will elaborate a programme in conjunction with the professional leagues with a view of forming one great constitutional democratic party. When General Kozloff was asked why he did not suppress the Congress, he replied :—"I received orders to do so, but could not enforce them."

THE TSAR'S FOREIGN ADVISERS.

MODERATE COUNSELS.

London, July 24.—The Paris "Debats," though strongly Russo-phile, urges the Tsar to follow a path which will ensure for himself a secure though limited role of a constitutional monarch, and to avoid desperate attempts to repress reformers.

THE AMERICAN NAVAL DISASTER.

EXPLOSION ON A GUNBOAT.—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE

London, July 22nd.—A boiler exploded yesterday on the American gunboat "Bonnington," in San Diego habour, in California.

At the time of the explosion there were over 300 men aboard the gunboat.

Fifty-five dead bodies have already been recovered. Most of the rest were wounded.

Hundreds of spectators from the piers and ferry boats saw a mass of human bodies and wreckage thrown into the air and water.

A section of the upper deck was carried away from stem to stern.

The "Bonnington" was beached in a sinking condition.

39 KILLED, 21 MISSING, 80 INJURED.

London, July 23rd—The "Bonnington" boilers were regarded as weak and had latterly been repaired.

The casualty list includes 39 killed, 21 missing and 80 injured.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

ALLIANCE STILL DESIRED.

London, July 24th.—M. de Witte, Russia's peace plenipotentiary, has informed M. Rouvier, the French Premier, that Russia desires to maintain her alliance with France. He also promised that Russia would support all the French demands in Morocco.

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

A MASSACRE OF TURKS.

London, July 23rd.—Three hundred Bulgarians probably owing to a dispute arising over wood-cutting rights, surrounded a party of unarmed Turkish peasants, who were collecting wood in the Beleshdagh Mountains, and bound thirty, whom they cut to pieces with hatchets.

Terrible reprisals are expected.

THE WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

A FINE CONTEST WON BY STANBURY.

Sydney, July 23.

THE sculling race for the championship of the world and £1,000 between George Towns and James Stanbury was rowed on the Parramatta River yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a win for Stanbury by 2 lengths. It was an ideal afternoon for a boat race, and the crowd was almost a record one. Nothing could exceed the excitement prior to the race, and the tense enthusiasm that prevailed while the two men stubbornly battled it out over 3 miles and 300 yards. The betting at the start of the race was 7 to 4 on Towns. The men started by mutual consent, and Stanbury at once jumped away in the lead. Both started at 34 strokes to the minute. Stanbury led to Ryde Bridge by half-a-length, and, rowing with apparent ease, he was a length-and-a-half ahead at Uhr's Point. Towns livened up slightly to Blaxland's Point, but Stanbury had increased his lead to three-lengths at the old mile beacon. Towns rowed a game stern-chase, but Stanbury answered every call and maintained his advantage to Putney, where his lead was three-lengths. This was increased by another length at the Gasworks. Four-lengths was the difference that the champion was behind his challenger at the second-mile point, and Stanbury was still seemingly rowing leisurely, while Towns, on the contrary, seemed to be labouring and straining every nerve. At Cabarita, Stanbury had five or six lengths' lead, but Towns was not yet done, and off Cabarita he spurted after the leader. Notwithstanding his game efforts, however, Stanbury in the end won easily by two lengths. The time 19 min. 47 sec. was not particularly fast.

The following races have been rowed for the world's championship since 1890:—1890, Kemp beat Watterson; 1891, Stanbury beat MacLean; 1892, Stanbury beat Sullivan; 1896, Stanbury beat Harding; 1896, Gaudaur beat Stanbury; 1901, Towns beat Gaudaur; 1904, Towns beat Tressider; and 1905, Stanbury beat Towns.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held at their offices Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. G. C. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B Forbes, Mr. W. D Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

WAUDBY ROAD WELLS.

The Board resumed consideration of the correspondence regarding the closing up of the wells No. 1 and No. 2 on the Waudby Road and the payment of compensation thereof.

It was resolved that the compensation awarded by the Collector should be paid; that steps should be taken to fill in well No. 1 as soon as it had been handed over; that the well No. 2 might be allowed to remain unfilled for a period of one month, during which time the Board would be prepared to receive applications for the lease of it and of the surrounding land, subject to the condition that no building except an enclosure wall of approved design would be permitted on the area and that no bathing or washing would be allowed within the enclosure.

OVERBRIDGES IN BOMBAY.

The Board next resumed consideration of the report of the Improvement Committee in respect of the street scheme for providing approaches to the overbridge at the West end of Scheme No. 3.

Dr. A. G. Viegas suggested that the proposed sixty feet road and the acquisition of properties for frontages on either side of it should be abandoned and that the forty-feet road should be widened to sixty feet and should start from the Mathew Road.

The Board resolved to refer the papers back to the improvement Committee for consideration and report on Dr. Viegas' suggestion.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

THE FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

HAYWARD'S FINE INNINGS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

THE weather this morning at Manchester was fine but cloudy. Heavy rains had fallen on Saturday night, and there had been some showers yesterday. That the fourth test match was a great attraction was evident by the enormous crowd that had assembled at the Manchester Cricket Ground. The selection committee omitted A. O. Jones, while the Australians dispensed with the services of Gregory, Newland, Hopkins, and Howell. The teams were therefore composed as follows :—

Australia.—J. Darling (captain), M. A. Noble, C. Hill, W. Armstrong, R. A. Duff, V. Trumper, C. McLeod, F. Laver, A. Cotter, J. J. Kelly, and D. R. A. Gehrs.

England.—F. S. Jackson (captain), A. C. MacLaren, C B Fry, R H Spooner, W Brearley, J T Tyldesley, T Hayward, G H Hirst, W Rhodes, A A Lilley, and E Arnold.

For the fourth consecutive time in a test match, the fall of the coin favoured the English captain, and he elected to bat. England's first two representatives were

MACLAREN AND HAYWARD.

while Darling entrusted his initial attack to Cotter and McLeod. Twenty runs were telegraphed on the board. A further four runs were added, and then the Lancashire crack received his quietus. He had made 14 of the total when Hill secured him at long-on, off one from McLeod. 1—14—24. Tyldesley partnered the Reliable Hayward, who had nine runs to his credit. The Lancashire professional had not been in long before he received a nasty one from Cottor and the game was stopped for a time. When Tyldesley had recovered, he and Hayward carried the score towards 50, and the first half-century appeared on the board after the innings had been in progress an hour. A single was scored, when Darling essayed his first change in his bowling tactics, and Armstrong relieved Cotter. The score was increased by a further five, when the Australian captain displaced McLeod, giving Laver a trial with the leather.

Hayward and Tyldesley remained together for another half-an-hour, when

THE RATE OF SCORING

was well maintained, and 17 showed on the board. Hayward had made 32 of the total, while Tyldesley had placed 24 on his sheet. The Lancashire professional was not destined to increase his total, for he misplayed one from Laver, and put the ball into his wicket. 2—24—77. Fry joined Hayward, but the Sussex captain was very cautious and took no liberties, being quite content to just play the bowling sent down to him. When the luncheon interval arrived the score was 97 of which Hayward had made 51. He completed his 50 after batting an hour and three-quarters, and had given an admirable display of cricket but Kelly should have taken him off Cotter, when he had made 14. Fry had just broken his duck and the nature of his cautiousness may be gleaned from the fact that he had been batting 20 minutes for his one run. The luncheon interval over, Noble and Cotter had charge of the bowling. The cricket now became more exhilarating and 30 runs were scored in 20 minutes.

The rapid scoring brought Armstrong to the bowling crease, and the move was immediately successful, for in his first over the tall Victorian clean bowled Fry, who had been batting an hour for his 17 runs. 3—17—136, Hayward, who now had 66 to his credit, had his captain as his next partner, and the pair batted well, causing the score to rise rapidly. Hayward added four to his score, when he offered a chance to Armstrong at slip. Noble was the bowler who suffered. Again with his score at 76, the Surrey professional missed a wily one from Armstrong, and Kelly should have whipped the bails off, When Jackson had made 19 and the score stood at 176

HAYWARD'S INNINGS

of three hours' duration came to a close. He made a lame stroke off one from McLeod, and Gehrs, standing third man, had an easy catch. The retiring batsman's 82 had been a fine effort, only really marred when he left the 70 mark behind him. 4—82—176. The new arrival was Spooner, and the partnership between him and Jackson was destined to be a useful one, although Spooner was content to leave Jackson to do the majority of the run-getting. When the English captain had increased his score to 24, he offered a hot chance to Noble, fielding left-hand short-leg, but the Australian vice-captain failed to hold the ball. The second century was hoisted, and a further 27 runs stood to England's credit, when the tea adjournment was taken. Jackson's contribution now totalled 44 runs, while Spooner had made 7.

ENGLAND.
1st Innings.

A. C. MacLaren c Hill, b McLeod	14
T. Hayward, c Gehrs, b McLeod	82
J. T. Tyldesley, b Laver	24
C. B. Fry, b Armstrong	17
F. S. Jackson, not out	44
R. H. Spooner, not out	7
Extras	39
Total (for 4 wkts.)	227

THE MATCH WITH SCOTLAND.

London, July 22nd.—Rain delayed the start of the third day's play of the Australians vs. Scotland at Glasgow to-day. At lunch time the visitors had increased the score to 247 for the loss of but another wicket. Darling thought his total sufficient, and declared the innings at an end, Scotland replied with 218 runs for the loss of eleven wickets, and the match was, therefore, drawn.

A press telegram to Australia, sent from London on the 23rd ultimo, states that in the match between Yorkshire and Surrey, which ended on the 22nd in a win for Yorkshire by an innings and 108 runs, Hirst, Yorkshire's famous all-round player, made 232 not out, and took six wickets.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

PAREL GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

A very interesting game was witnessed last evening on the Cooperage between the Parel Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. in connection with the Harwood League. Both sides played in better form than they had shown previously this season, and the Parel team in particular quite excelled itself. The teams being very evenly matched the side that had the wind in its favour obtained a big advantage and the Y. M. C. A. who were thus favoured in the first half had the best of exchanges although they were unable to obtain the lead. During the opening quarter they simply ran away with their opponents, but weak play in front of goal rendered useless all their efforts. The Parel team broke away occasionally and also had their chances of scoring, but could never get a shot past the Y. M. C. A. custodian. The concluding ten minutes of the first half saw play more even, the ball being carried up and down the ground several times. Just five minutes before half time, the Parel forwards showing excellent combination and passing well, invaded their opponents' territory and from a corner the centre forward sent in a shot which found the net. The Y. M. C. A. nettled with this reverse, immediately after, rushed the ball down to the Parel goal where wild shooting lost them a splendid chance of scoring. After a temporary repulse they returned to the attack and obtaining a corner equalised amidst applause. They were still attacking when the whistle went for half time. Changing over, play during the first quarter of an hour was fairly even, but afterwards the Parel team kept up a continual attack on their opponents' goal without, however, any result. Both teams during the last five minutes made desperate efforts, the one to prevent any further scoring and the other to score, but nothing further was scored, the game ending in a draw as follows :—

Parel Gymkhana	1 Goal
Y. M. C. A.	1 Goal

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUG 5.

IT is now about a week since His Highness returned from the Shikar camp; and although many pressing measures in the administration of the State have been awaiting his arrival, nothing has yet been done. Probably these minor matters have been temporarily forgotten in the bustle of the approaching visit of H.E. the Governor of Madras, which is the only subject of talk and speculation in the political circles. His Excellency is expected to arrive here on the 14th instant, and the visit now is in connection with the settlement of the boundary question, the Thungabudra and the supply of water from that river to the various tracts under both the Governments. The details connected with the affair are, however, kept secret, and nothing will be allowed to transpire until the signatures of the parties concerned have been affixed to the agreement. But it is hoped that the loss to His Highness will not be very heavy, as it cannot but be very keenly felt by him and his ryots, coming as it does almost immediately after the 'settlement' of the Berars.

The monsoon this year has been a failure throughout his Highness' dominions. It is now two months, since the monsoon has set in, and while in Guzerat and other places there has been absolute devastation by too much rain, people here have been clamouring for a few showers. As it is, the wet cultivation has been mostly abandoned and the only hope now is in the dry crops, and if unfortunately these should also fail, there is no doubt of a visitation of another famine in these parts in the near future. The experience of the relief arrangements on the last occasion is still fresh in the minds of the poor ryots, and they are not likely to be buoyed up with much hope even if the Government should be disposed to announce their readiness to come to their help a second time.

A theft was commited in the palace of the late Sir Asmanjah Bahadur about eight months ago. On report of the occurrence Lady Asmanjah, or rather Talukdar Azeezudeen Saheb, who is the "de facto" head of the "Paigah" administration proposed the matter to be investigated by the "Paigah" officials alone instead of entrusting it to the hands of the City Police, as it ought to have been done according to law, and directed the arrest of eleven men on suspicion. As the majority of these unfortunate men were servants of the palace there was no difficulty in arresting them or in dealing with them as it pleased the fancy of the said Talukdar. After subjecting them to the usual treatment which is invariably associated with all preliminary investigations and finding no clue to their culpability in the crime they have nevertheless been kept in confinement and left to the tender mercies of the military force, the peculiarly disciplined sepoys of which have been mounting guard upon them by turns. After going through the formalities of appealing to the "Paigah" officials for mercy and release and finding that there was no hope even from Lady Asmanjah, some of the men under arrest applied to the Chief City Magistrate for redress, likewise charging the "Paigah" authorities for "wrongful confinement. The Magistrate accordingly issued an order for their release and, as no notice was taken of it, he addressed to the High Court on the matter. The High Court also failed to make any impression in that quarter, and they made a representation of the state of affairs to the Secretary to Government Judicial Department, asking for the interference of the Government in the matter. The Secretary in his turn addressed the Chief Judicial Officer of the "Paigh" on the subject, and as no reply even has been vouchsafed for a considerable time he has now submitted a "Guzarish" to H.E the Prime Minister praying for the exercise of extraordinary powers invested in him and suggesting that the City Kotwal may be directed to proceed with some of this force and liberate these unfortunates. Further progress is watched with keen anxiety all round.

The Alfred Theatrical Company has once more put in its appearance amongst us here. The Company is an old friend of the public of Hyderabad and very much appreciated by them, judging from past experience and the patronage it has always enjoyed. The theatre is located at the spacious compounds of the late Cosmopolitan Hotel, as on the last occasion in 1903. A rival Company also desired to come in at the same time, but as the Resident would not allow two theatres at the same time within his jurisdiction there was a little difficulty at the beginning for the required permission. But the "Alfred" gained the day and the opening performance was given on Thursday night, when "Romeo and Juliet" was put on. The energetic proprietor of the Company, Mr. K. P. Khatow of Bombay has spared no pains in making his visit a success. The improvements he has made in the personnel and property of the troupe are all that could be desired, and he could not have chosen a better opportunity than now for coming here. Nothing gives so much pleasure to the Hyderabadees as witnessing the performance of a Theatrical Company, and the absence of any such source of amusement for some time had thrown them into a state of ennui. The troupe has amongst its other attractions brought in a novelty by the introduction of two actresses, which no other Company has done up to now, so far as Hyderabad is concerned. Mr, Khatow has arranged to put most of Shakespeare's plays on the stage this season, some of them for the first time in Urdu, and these coupled with the realistic scenes cannot fail to be highly appreciated.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

G. I. P. R. STORES C. C. vs. RALLI BROS., C. C.

The above teams met on the Esplanade on Saturday the Stores winning by 12 runs. Scores.

STORES C. C.

Malone, b Burrows	0
King, b Burrows	1
Stevenson, b Talpade	7
D'Souza, b and b Burrows	6
Romer, b Burrows	12
Gay, c Machliwalla, b Talpade	13
Murray, c Machliwalla, b Burrows	4
Hogan, not out	23
Palwanker, b Talpade	8
Murray (A J), st Machliwalla, b Agasher	10
Jones, b Burrowns	2
Extras	7
Total	93

RALLI BROS. C. C.

Pathare, run out	8
Machliwalla, b Romer	12
Gonsalves, b Hogan	21
Agasher, c D'Souza, b Romer	1
Talpade, c Palwanker, b Romer	14
Rodgers, b Romer	0
Burrows, c Gay b Hogan	1
Pinto, b Hogan	8
Unwalla, c King b Romer	0
Chinoy, c Hogan, b Romer	2
Katrak, not out	10
Extras	4
Total	81

POPOTWADY C. C. vs. DAIWADNYA C. C.

The above match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in an easy win for the Popatwady C. C. by 36 runs. Scores :—

POPATWADY C. C.

Kothare K G. c Deveker, b Dhotre	21
Rane G B, l-b-w Chonker	19
Wagle R A, b Madan	13
Jayaker M S, b Madan	6
Rane G D, b Chonker	4
Jayaker G A, b Chonker	1
Rane N M, b Madan	1
Kothar R S, not out	15
Ajinkya N V, b Madan	0
Kothare V M, b Madan	8
Jayaker, S G, b Madan	0
Extras	0
Total	88

DAIWADNYA C. C.

Deveker, c Wagle	4
Jambe, b Kothare K G	4
Vagal K B, b Wagle	4
Pitale B S, b Wagle	1
Dhotre V H, b Wagle	0
Madan S O, b Jayaker M S	10
Mahajan Y G, l b w Wagle	6
Madan B H, b Jayaker M S	2
Dhotre V S, b Wagle	4
Chonker, c Wagle, b Jayaker M S	0
Vagal M S, not out	9
Extras	7
Total	52

For the Popatwady C. C. R A Wagle took 6 wickets for 26 runs and Jayaker 3 for 5 runs. For the Daiwadnya C. C. Madan took 6 wickets for 19 runs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, AUGUST 7.

A cricket match was played yesterday between the Bhownagar team and an eleven brought together by Mr. Pogson, Police Superintendent of Kathiawar, when the latter won by 15 runs. Another match was played on Sunday between the Collegians of Bhownagar and Mr. Pogson's team in which the latter won by 80 runs. The Collegians were strong, but before the trundlings of the opposite party were unable to do much.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Tennyson's Birthplace.

THE REMBRANDT TERCENTENARY.

G. B. S.'S NEW PLAY.

LONDON, JULY 21.

ON July 20, Messrs. Farebutter Ellis & Co. offered for sale at the Mart, the Somersby Estate, Lincolnshire, birth place and early love, of Tennyson but although £13,900 was offered the property was withdrawn. For some years Somersby has been frankly a show, place with an admission fee, but not very many pilgrims penetrated to the out-of-the-way part. The village of Somersby is six hilly miles from Horncastle, which is itself some distance from anywhere. Strangely enough, while Burns and Scott have their shrines and their processions of pilgrims, Tennyson has drawn few of his lovers into the wolds of Lincolnshire. He has never had a "country" in the publisher's sense of the word. The reason is that there is no place where people can go to inspect the moated grange or Locksley Hall. This would not have grieved the poet, who gave his opinion on this subject to Professor Knight. "There are some curious creatures," he said, "who go about fishing for the people and searching for the places which they fancy must have given rise to my poems. They don't understand or believe that I have any imagination of my own to create people or places." Still, "the rambling rectory with its homelike yellow-washed walls and red-tiled roof." set near the ancient red grange whose meat can still be traced, and its quiet neighbourhood have much to connect the thoughts of the visitor with scenes in Tennyson's poetry; and the brook that runs at the foot of the garden is "the Brook." The melancholy old grange is supposed by some to be that from which Marianne looked out, and by others to be Locksley Hall. Near by Harrington Church is the chapel slowly sinking into the ground, and there are in the district rocks and stones and trees that have also been identified. But be that as it may, the place where Tennyson spent the sweetest part of his life is almost as it was when he opened the little garden gate and turned down the path. Even the old house remains externally as it was when the Tennyson family, who had been permitted by the new incumbent to remain in it six years after Dr. Tennyson's death, left it for ever. How much he felt the parting is seen in the lines—

> We leave the well-beloved place
> Where first we gazed upon the sky;
> The roofs that heard our earliest cry
> Will shelter one of foregn race.

The quaint "Gothic" dining-room, which Dr. Tennyson designed and added to the house, is untouched. The oaken mantelpiece, with its eleven Apostles in their niches, are (or were until recently) as their carver, the reverend Doctor, had left them. The further top window on the right with the little iron balcony belongs to the room where Tennyson was born.

In Somersby he spent his childhood and most of his youth. He began his work with the epic poem of 6,000 lines at the moderate age of twelve. Here the news came of the death of Byron, and the boy went into the wood and carved on a stone "Byron is dead." In 1827 the "Poems of Two Brothers" was published. In 1831 he returned from Cambridge to find his father ailing, and a little later he died. During the next three years which he spent at Somersby "The Lady of Shalott," the "Dream of Fair Women," and the "Lotus Eaters" were written. Arthur Hallam, now betrothed to Emily Tennyson, stayed often at Somersby. It was a happy time, when physically as well as mentally the poet was growing in power and grace. "It is not fair that you should be Hercules as well as Apollo," wrote Brook-field. In 1833 came the news of Hallam's death and in 1834 the "Two Voices" and "In Memoriam" were written. In 1837 the Rectory had to be given up.

Holland has celebrated the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rembrandt, her greatest artist. The precise year in which he saw the light is uncertain; it may have been any of the four years between 1605 and 1608, and many authorities would fix it as 1606. But the celebration was none the less hearty if it was a year too soon. Rembrandt's sublime genius, ill recognised in his lifetime and through many succeeding generations, is now a source of pride to his country, for he is universally recognised as one of the supreme artists of all time. Holland may fairly claim the credit of producting Rembrandt, for he lived his whole life within her borders. Indeed he is only known in connection with the two cities of Leyden, his birthplace, and Amsterdam, where he worked and died. Like Constable, he was the son of a miller. His father, Harmen Gerritsz, a prosperous tradesman, lived in Leydon, beside the great river from which he took his surname, Van Rijn, and there Rembrandt, his fifth child, was born. He seems to have had a happy childhood, and received the best training that such popular, but mediocre artists as Swanenborch of Leyden and Lastman of Amsterdam could give him.

At the age of eighteen or nineteen the young Rembrandt began his independent career as a painter in Leyden. Fortune smiled on him. After he had worked in his father's house for seven years his fame had grown so great that he decided to move to Amsterdam. Here the young artist almost at once confirmed his reputation by painting the great and masterly portrait group known as The Anatomy Lesson, which astonishes every visitor to the Mauritshuis at the Hague. He followed it up with a long series of portraits, religious pieces, and classical scenes which made him for a time the most admired painter of his day. At the height of his prosperity he married a comely and rich young girl Saskia van Vylenborch, in 1634, bought a large house and filled it with works of art, and gathered round him a band of pupils. But Rembrandt was not destined to enjoy his good fortune long. In 1642, he offended his patrons by the so-called "Night Watch"—the vast portrait-group at Amsterdam in which he boldly departed from the convention requiring every person in a company to be represented with equal prominence,—and almost at the same time he lost Saskia. From this time onward to his death in 1669, Rembrandt steadily declined in favour though he pursued his art with single-hearted fervour and with ever-increasing mastery to the end. He sought consolation for his domestic sorrow in painting sacred subjects such as the marvellous "Disciples at Emmaus" at the Louvre, which constitute the most spiritual representation of Christ in Northern art, and in etching those landscapes which reproduce so perfectly the character of the flat country near Amsterdam. But his wealthy sitters gradually forsook him, preferring the matter-of-fact Vander Helst and the Italianising artists who are now forgotten to the sternly original Rembrandt. He had, too, incurred the distrust of his fellow-citizens by his irregular life. When the crash came in 1656 and Rembrandt was declared bankrupt there were but few of his old friends who kept true to the ruined man.

Yet misfortune had no effect on the artist. He continued to work with unabated industry and skill, and the portraits and etchings of his later years include some of his noblest masterpieces. The Syndics of the Cloth Hall at Amsterdam, painted in 1661, and one of the very few civic commissions which he received after the Night Watch, is usually considered as his greatest portrait group, and his etched portraits of his friends Lutma and Coppenol are two of the most perfect examples of the etcher's art. His old age was embittered by the death of his mistress, Hendrickje Stoffels, in 1662, by wearisome lawsuits, and by the still worse calamity—for a painter—of failing sight, which compelled him to give up etching. He went on painting himself and his son Titus and his few intimates for a few more years, but the premature death of his son in 1668 was a final blow which he did not long survive. On October 8, 1669, Rembrandt died, leaving behind him nothing, for the pictures and prints which his contemporaries slighted but which were destined to bring him immortal fame. To sum up Rembrandt's qualities in a few words was impossible even for a Fromentin. But his chief merit for the present age is not so much his vast technical resource as his profound sincerity of method and of purpose. He painted and drew his own features so often that he is better known to us than any other artist, and his keen, rugged face seems to shine out at us across the ages as that of a friend. He stands alone in art, and, like his kindred spirit Michael Angelo, founded no school worthy of the name. But so long as men love truth and simplicity in the expression of human emotions, as well as of natural scenery, they will honour the name of Rembrandt as Holland has honoured it.

Modern Japanese painting, it is said, is in a bad way. The principal instructors in the art schools of Japan are mostly those who have studied in Paris and teach what is called the European style. The official exhibitions are almost as European as the national armament. At the same time there is an important body of classicalists who wish to revive the old methods of outlook of the traditional art of the country. There is, moreover, a third group, the Bijitsuin, who protest against both teaching, holding that the national art would be lost, if cut away from its traditions, but at the same time this art must represent their individuality, and, one supposes, reflect the spirit of its own time. This secessionist society was formed eight years ago by thirty-nine artists of Tokio. Two of its most distinguished members, Mr. Yokoyama-Taikan and Mr. Hishida-Shuinso, are now on a visit to Europe. They violate the prevailing sentiment of the Japanese by wearing the national costume on their travels, but as they have not been afraid to visit Paris, and its ateliers it is clear that they are men of strong courage and are not afraid of putting it to the test.

An exhibition of their water-colour paintings on silk is on view at the Graves Gallery. In its tasteful frames, walls, and arrangements it shows at once how much we too may yet profit from Japanese traditions. Fresh from reading of the strenuous deeds of their countrymen on the field, one comes on these pale, undeterminate pictures of misty landscape with a curious shock. It is all so plaintive in sentiment, so self-consciously poetic and a little anæmic. One's second sensation is how much better Whistler did these things. In one picture, a little strip of blue sea with a warm, misty sun, a fine quality of colour has been reached, and in "The East Wind," with its two pale boats, there is an elegant decorative pattern and nice colour, but on the whole these works do not touch one keenly from any side of one's sensibility. Mr. Shuinso's art is the more complete of the two; his partner is nearer to the old artists of the sword-guard and the laquered box, but he has not been able to find a formula that will unite his careful, highly finished representation of bird and tree form with the atmospheric idea of his landscape.

The provinial Festivals come very near us with the waning of the opera season. A new announcement which will interest all musicians is now to be made concerning the eleventh Bristol Musical Festival, to be given at Colston Hall in the second week of October. Particular attention will be drawn to this celebration because Mme. Albani, Mme. Melba, Miss Crossley, Mr. Andrew Black, and other singers of great repute will take part in the proceedings of the week. A rather curious introduction into the idea of a Musical Festival will be that Mr. Laurence Irving is to give recitations. The choir consists of five hundred voices, and Mr. George Riseley, who is reckoned as one of our most eminent conductors of choral singing in England, will preside over the Festival. Elgar's "Gerontius" will be given, and Mozart's C Minor Mass is also included in the programme. The latter work has surely been described inaccurately as being given for the first time in England. There is many a Roman Catholic college up and down the country which has before now been proud of its rendering of this particular Mass. Beethoven, Wagner, and Handel will according to all English tradition be included among the composers whose works will be interpreted on this occasion.

In aid of that good cause the Actors' Orphanage Fund some hundreds of pounds must have been very willingly spent by the crowds of spectators, who thronged the grounds of the Botanic Gardens on the occasion of the annual theatrical garden-party. With characteristic generosity the leading members of the profession worked hard to make the afternoon a success, no light task in some instances, with the thermometer at 84 in the shade. One of the chief attractions of the afternoon was Mr. George Bernard Shaw's one-act play, Passion, Poison, and Petrifaction, or the Fatal Gazogene, never before performed on any stage, and briefly and modestly described in the programme as a startling, original, pathetic, bloodcurdling, and entrancing tragedy. With Miss Irene Vanbrugh as Lady Magnesia Fitz Tollemache, Miss Nancy Price as her maid, and Mr. Cyril Maude and Mr. Eric Lewis respectively as the lover and the husband of Lady Magnesia, the fun waxed fast and furious, and the play was repeated many times in the course of the afternoon. Mr. Lennox, Pawle, Mr. Arthur Williams, and Mr. G. P. Huntley completed the cast. The last performance of the tragedy was given under Royal patronage, as Princess Christian and one of her daughters occupied the gilt chairs in the front row which took the place of a Royal box, escorted thither by Miss Winifred Emery and Mrs. George Alexander. Among other interested spectators were Mr. George Alexander and Mr. Martin Harvey. The latter seemed fully to appreciate Miss Nancy Price's departing speech, given with tears in her voice, to the effect that this was a far, far better part than any she had ever played before capped by Miss. Irene Vanbrugh's comment that Phyllis had gone out by "The Only Way." As there was some little delay in the appearance of the choir of invisible angels, who obliged, at intervals, with Won't you come home Bill Bailey? a most entertaining monologue by Mr. Malcolm Scott preceded this special command performance of Mr. Bernard Shaw's latest little joke.

EAGLE HUNTING IN THE ALPS.

EAGLE hunting in the Alps is a perilous and exciting sport which is just now in season, and beginning to attract the attention of English as well as Swiss sportsmen.

Recently scores of plucky climbers have been trying to scale the almost inaccessible rocks on which the nests of the eagles are built, in the hope of capturing eaglets. In the Bernese Oberland, and in the Grisons, their efforts have led to some savage encounters with the parent eagles, and to some wonderful escapes.

In the Engadine, an English sportsman has captured a fine young eagle in the Val Chamuera. The nest was on the face of an almost unclimbable rock, protected from above by an overhanging cliff. After some perilous climbing, the spot was at length reached from below, and after a severe tussle, the young bird was captured, securely bound, and safely lowered. In the nest were the remains of a 50lbs. chamois and three marmots, besides a quantity of bones, feathers and fur. This is the twelfth eagle which this climber has already captured, and he describes the sport as one of the most exciting that he knows.

At Entlebuch, a mountaineer scaled a rocky peak, and had succeeded in securing two eaglets when the parent birds attacked him with such violence that he fell from the rock and was badly injured. One of the old birds was however, shot by a spectator. It measured over seven feet across the wings. Near Oberbergli, two peasants secured a fine eaglet, while the parent birds were absent from the eyrie by descending on a swinging rope 1,000ft. over the face of an overhanging precipice. In the nest were part of a lamb, a small pig, several large fowls, and an enormous store of bones of birds and animals.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

AN ACCOMMODATING MERCHANT.

CLAIM AND COUNTERCLAIM.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Rustomjee Ardasir Cooper against Morarjee Mohunjee in which the plaintiff claimed, recover Rs 16,175-10-1 with interest and costs. Mr Davar and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhai and Co appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff said he is a merchant and commission agent carrying on business in Bombay, importing piece-goods on his own account and also on account of constituents when they purchased and ordered the same from England. The defendant is a piece goods merchant having a shop at Mooljee Jetha Cloth market for the sale of his goods. Plaintiff said he employed shroffs for the purpose of financing his business, and he gave the benefit obtained by the employment of such shroffs to his constituents. He ordered out goods from England in terms of his printed indent on free Bombay harbour terms, and if on arrival of such goods, his constituents were unable or unwilling to pay for and take immediate delivery within the time specified in the indents, he got his shroff to advance money to retire bills drawn against such goods and to take the goods into their possession. In 1903 and 1904 the defendant ordered out through plaintiff large quantities of piece goods. He was unable to pay for and take delivery of them, and requested plaintiff to get his shroffs to retire the drafts. Defendant agreed to pay interest and margin money and undertook to pay for and take delivery within a reasonable time. On those terms defendant's goods were paid for and taken over by the plaintiff's shroffs. But defendant allowed the goods to remain unpaid for an unreasonably long time; and the plaintiff placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys. After some time, defendant entered into certain negotiations for an amicable settlement but when the plaintiff was quite convinced that the defendant did not intend to act honestly by him, he sold the goods by public auction on defendant's account; and on making up on account, a sum of Rs. 16,175-10-1 was found due by the defendant.

The defence was that the defendant paid to the plaintiff or his shroffs from time to time such sums as the plaintiff asked for on account of the goods ordered out by him; and that on proper accounts being taken, there would be a balance due to him by the plaintiff. Defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint and said he had filed a suit in the High Court against the plaintiff in respect of a sum of money which the latter had dishonestly obtained from his (defendant's) Mehta without giving delivery to him of certain goods. Defendant denied that he was indebted to the plaintiff at all.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

THE BANKOTIES OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When so much is being said about the doings of the poor Bankoti, the Hindoo domestic servant, who has passed resolutions to refrain from doing certain menial work, to dominate whom even the aid of legislation has been hinted at in certain quarters—permit me to say a word on his behalf. The Bankoti of the present day is not what he was 20 years ago, a submissive all sorts of workman, and if we now find in him a little independence we are to thank the village schools and the Bombay mill industry for it. These men, who hail from villages round about, Shrivardhan, Harnai, Bankot Chiplone and Rajapur, flock in numbers to this city, and have in addition to domestic service other inducements—jobs in mills and factories. Outside the City of Bombay, we seldom see the poor over-worked Bankoti doing the menial work, which he quietly does in this city, where he has now and then to bear the taunts and hootings of better employed brethren. In these days of progress and enlightenment when we are seeking for political rights, would it be proper to call in the aid of the police in the case the poor domestic, who has to submit to the stringent measures of the "Jamat?" I think it will be a cruelty to compel the hard working Bankoti to do the kind of menial work, which even in his own village he never does, because he has been doing it quietly so long. In a cosmopolitan City like Bombay very few can understand what penalty a poor man has to suffer if he defies the Jamat. What a useful member of the Hindoo household the Bankoti is can be gathered from the popular lines which may thus be rendered into English:—"There in no house without the Balya i. e. Bankoti, throughout Bambay. The Balya is wanted for serving water for bath and for marketing. The Balya in needed to chaperon the mistress of the house and to carry infants. The Balya is indispensible for shampooing and for dusting. The Balya must work as a coachman and a laundryman." Lastly would it become us to raise our voice against the poor honest Bankoti when, we notwithstanding all our enlightenment, clamour against those who want legislation to interfere for the carrying out of social reform in our midst.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 8.

H. A. T.

DEBTLESS BANKRUPT.

JUDGE BOMPAS has had a peculiar problem to face in the Leeds Bankruptcy Court. He had to decide how to deal with a bankrupt who had assets but no creditors a condition of affairs for which the law makes no provision. William Henry Keet was a stock and share broker, of Basinghall-chambers, Leeds in 1903. His failure was brought about by an accumulation of book debts, representing stocks which largely depreciated during the South African war.

The bulk of the creditors sympathised with him and released him of his debts by deed. The private creditors had been paid since, and no claim on the estate remained, while a sum of £37 12s. 7d. was the amount of the assets.

An endeavour was made to annul the bankruptcy and although the local and division courts were in favour of this being done, the Court of Appeal held that release of debts in full was not tantamount to payment in full. The judge has decided now that the bankrupt shall have his discharge immediately, and the Official Receiver will adopt the usual process as if there were creditors. He will probably declare a dividend of 20s in the pound. The debtor was ordered to pay the Official Receiver £20 to indemnify him against possible claims.

SHOES FOR MOURNING PURPOSES, MADE IN LYNN.

SHOES have been specialized, says the "Lynn Item" for a hundred and one purposes—walking, dancing, yachting golfing, house, boudoir and opera wear and many other uses—but shoes especially for those in mourning is a variety of footwear that only a few manufacturers would think of producing. Such shoes are made in Lynn and one firm shows them among its staple samples.

The mourning shoe consists of a dead luster black leather, made up on a stylish last, and ornamented with mournful looking black ribbons and beads. That it is a very proper shoe among society women is shown by an order which this Lynn firm lately received. The order was for a pair of white canvas shoes, made on a certain last, and it was filled out in the usual form but at the bottom was appended the following: "Please be sure that the edges and the heels are blacked, as the lady is in mourning." Black ribbon bows were placed on the shoes and thus the mourning idea was brought out strongly.

MUSHROOM-FARMING.

THE farming of mushrooms is a branch of agricultural industry particular to French farmers especially those in the suburbs of Paris, and it is one worth the attention of agriculturists generally, because, as a writer in the World's Work states, the mushroom as a food is not peculiar only to the French. How many tons of the edible fungi are grown and eaten in France it would be difficult to say; but the farmers on the outskirts of Paris alone gather a daily harvest of 25,000 kilogrammes, which puts annually into their pockets the tidy sum of half a million sterling. England is perhaps the best customer—a fact which speaks well for the success of home cultivation were it undertaken scientifically on a large scale than at present.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SOCIETY BLACKMAILED.

FAMILY SKELETONS AT LARGE.

A SENSATION has been caused in New York on July 20, by the publication of a list of names of well-known men and women who have allowed themselves to be blackmailed by the agents of "Town Topics," the most sensational weekly paper in America.

They were requested to subscribe to books which they were informed were, in course of publication, one of which was entitled "America's Smart Set," and another "Fads and Fancies." Failing the payment of the various heavy sums of money down the victims were informed that certain incidents which they would not like to be made public would appear in the columns of "Town Topics." So well did the scheme succeed that the promoters are reported to have received £40,000 in payment for the books, which were of course never published. The public prosecutor has taken up the case of Mr. E. M. Post, one of the New York "Four Hundred," who paid £100, and then had the blackmailing agent arrested.

The examination of "Town Topics'" books discloses numerous social leaders who paid sums of from £300 to £2,000 to the blackmailers within the last two years. Mrs. C. P. Huntington mother of the Princess Hatzfeldt, paid £2,000, one of the Vanderbilts, an Astor and Mr. Depew paid £500 each, and there were many others who paid £300 for the bogus books. Several of the victims are now coming forward, offering to give evidence. Mr. G. P. Morisini, a millionaire banker, states that "Town Topics" published unpleasant paragraphs about his daughters because he refused to pay the price of silence. It has been found that Judge Denel, one of the most respected magistrates, is a director of "Town Topics." The paper repudiates the action of its agents, and the case is to come before the grand jury.

BRAINS VS. TEETH.

FOR the future it will be a very doubtful compliment to say of a lady (these things are usually feminine) that her teeth are perfect. Sir Oliver Lodge has not only been preaching to us that we are too careless over our teeth, but has told us that "brains and teeth cannot exist together." The "more brains one has the less teeth one has—unless they are artificially provided." This is decidedly encouraging to those of us who have to go to the dentist—the more we go the more we advertise ourselves as being possessed of brains! In future a polite way of saying an unpleasant thing will be to say, "What a mouthful of teeth you must have, to be sure!" From this point of view, too, what a magnificently ennobling profession dentistry becomes! Here we are all saying that Britishers must develop their brains, and with every tooth he draws the dentist must feel that he is carrying on this patriotic work!—"Westminster."

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday August 7.

The Pony Hurdle Plate—Distance 1 1/4 miles over 6 flights.

Messrs Wood and Badger's Idleness
Messrs Wood and Badger's Curfew Bell
Mr D L Khimjee's Lily of the Valley late Bandicoot
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Red Shot
Mr W Moran's Malvina
Mr Percy Fischer's Key West
Mr W H Bass Stockbell
Major Logan Home's Mary Jane
Mr P B Avasia's Bestman II

The Midsummer Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Wood and Badger's Thomond
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Cherry
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Adelaide
Aga S Shah's Prestwick
Aga S Shah's Hyacinth
Mr G K's Jubilant
Mr W Moran's Epitome
Mr F Potter's Fire up
Mr C Murray's Sacristian II late Sacristian by Marco—Sacristy
Mr R R S Chassepot
Mr Kelso's Royalist
Mr Kelso's Harpest
Mr B W O Thompson's Diakkaway
Mr J C Galstaun's Dulcimer
Mr J C Galstaun's Gun Metal
Mr S D Mehta's Blue Blood
Messrs Bleach and Avasia's Dormont
Mr D L Khimjee's Roscommon

The Open Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr G K's Huddal
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Grey Fox
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's Faithful
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's Kismut
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's Nusser
Mr S A Wahed's Dilerjung
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's Mooreed
Mr M Ally's Napoleon
Mr Artin A Essayee's Little Joker
Mr Alex A Essayee's Coger
Messrs Wood and Badger's Sweet William
Mr R R S Rose
Mr R R S Mint
Mr R R S Thunderstorm
Mr L H Spence's Vasco
Mr H B Peke's Bandit II
Mr Peel's Tachreet
Mr De'Souza's Ser Jamal
Mr A M Bushare's Panala II
Mr Mujeed Jurge's Sugger
Mr A R Ameer's Young Kohinoor
Mr Rashid Dakeel's Murshid
Mr F M Garda's Kour Sahib

The Beginners Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr D L Khimjee's Yellow Peril late Chauser
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanji and A Gany's Admiral Togo
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's Jamrood
Mr Jawad Mahomed's Air Motor
Mr S Sulleman's Secretary
Messrs S Mahomed, F Saif and A Gany's Nadim
Mr R R S Thunderstorm
Mr R R S Darby
Mr G K's Victoria Cross
Mr Peel's British India
Mr A R Ameer's Bookhit
Messrs H Sulleman and A R Dakeel's Steel
Mr A R Dakeel's Zenfandel

The Monsoon Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R J Hunter's Wak Dance
Aga S Shah's Prestwick
Mr G K's Jubilant
Mr L S Allen's Caroline
Mr C Murray's Trent
Mr J C Galstaun's Dirty Boy
Mr S D Mehta's Blue Blood
Mr P B Avasia's Solace

The Hopeful Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanji and A M Ameer's Royal
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's Kalapdoon
Mr S A Wahed's Cicero
Mr Abdool Razak's Antonio
Mr Tahar Yuni's Beyroot
Mr Tahar Yuni's Horsak
Mr Mahmood bin Mahomed's Karadev
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's Young Mosumma
Chief of Mhaisal's Ormonde
Mr J Jacob's Asad
Mr J Jacob's Monsoon
Mr Mohsin Abdool Aziz Taoos
Mr Zamil Javaser's Summah
Mr De Souza's Nadir Shah
Mr Mujeed Jurji's Ashruff
Mr Dawood Essack's Girjistan
Mr F E Dharwad's Young Kaiser
Mr A M Ameer's Wait-a-While

Closed Race

The Welter Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lord Montgomeries Veronique
Mr Casson's Timoor
Major E P England's Cores (late Judy Duggan) by Fortunio—Downy
Sir Lawrence Jenkin's Hoascer
Captain Stack's Enderby
Mr A J R Kennedy's Ariadne
General Wodehouse's Warrigal
Mr Stewart's Dundonald
Mr H D Pike's Rapid Rhone
Mr F W Barrett's Sul Dhu
Major Jameson's Blue Stone

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 29th July 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06......	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 29th July 1905 by Council Bills........	£5,174,929
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 30th July 1905 to 31st March 1906	£11,325,071

THE Japanese authorities have renamed the Tartar Straits and Amur Bay the Mamiya Straits and Mamiya Northern Straits, respectively. "Mamiya" is the name of the Japanese explorer who, in 1808, explored the Straits and dissipated the popular illusion that Saghalien was a part of the mainland of the continent.

A BLASTING charge exploded at the Simplon Tunnel, on the 9th July, killing one workman and injuring two others. A landslip followed which killed eight horses. The accident will delay the opening of the tunnel to commerce by at least a month.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT'S name has been proposed by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Paris, for the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour.

BABY CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humour Covering Entire Body—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Wasted to Skeleton—Hands Like Claws—Cuticura Brings Blessed Relief and Speedy Cure.

"WOULD HAVE DIED BUT FOR CUTICURA"

"When my little boy was three months old his head broke out with a rash, which was very itchy and ran considerable watery fluid. We tried everything we could, but he got worse all the time till it spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body, and he came near dying. It itched so he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to keep him from tearing his skin. He got so weak he took fainting spells and we would think him dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws.

"He was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long time. He had got so that he just slept in our arms all the time.

"I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that I put him in the cradle. You don't know how glad I felt when he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment, pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap, and about half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, to cure. I think he would have died only for the Cuticura."

MRS. M. C. MAITLAND, Jasper, Ont.

No return in 14 years: Mrs. Maitland writes, under date of Feb. 24, 1903: "It affords me pleasure to inform you that it is fourteen years since my boy was cured of the terrible skin disease. He has been permanently cured and is hearty and strong."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Proprietors. Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

Delicious Breakfast SCONES can be made in 15 minutes With Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour." (Trade Mark).

Recipe on every Packet

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME WE RECOMMEND THE AUTOMATIC KNITTER

Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.

The most complete Knitter on the Market.

BRITISH MADE.

EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.

Write—BOM, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma. ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

ATTRACTIONS AT OUR POPULAR SALE.

PLEASE NOTE THESE PRICES.

	SALE PRICE. Rs.	As.
Navy Blue Serge Suits, made to measure ...	9	8
Fancy Tweed Suits, made to measure ...	10	0
Colored Flannel Suits, made to measure ...	12	0
Cheapside Tweed Suits, made to measure ...	14	0
Linen Crash Suits, made to measure ...	9	0
White Twill Shirts ...	0	15
Oxford Cloth Tennis Shirts	0	15
White Ceylonette Tennis Shirts	1	0
White Dress Shirts, ready to wear ...	2	0
Colored Oxford Neglige Shirts	1	14
Tubular Washing Ties.	0	3
Colored Silk Oxford Ties	0	5
2,000 Watches, 12 months' guarantee ...	2	8
Men's Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	1	15
Men's Tweed Caps, As. 8	0	4
St. George's Spring Bed, 6½ by 3 feet	12	8
White Turkish Towels, 44" by 21"	0	6
Brown Army Blankets, 48" by 66"	1	2
White Damask Table Napkins, 20" by 20"...	1	12
Cretonne, 30" wide, As. 6½	0	4¾
Tapestry, 50" wide, Re. 1-8	1	2
Colored Art Serge, 50" wide	0	12
Bamboo Poles with Complete Brass Fittings ...	1	2
Coin Spot Muslin, 50" ...	0	8
1,000 yds. Tapestry, 50", Re. 1-8	0	15

	SALE PRICE. Rs.	As.
Fancy Colored Muslin Blouses, Rs. 1-15...	1	7 each
Fancy Colored Canvas Blouses, Rs. 2-12...	2	0
Glace Silk Underskirt, Rs. 27-8 ...	9	8
Colored Silk Blouses, Rs. 22-8	8	8
Linen Costumes, Rs. 15-8	12	8
Colored Crepe Silk, Re. 1	0	12
Colored Japanese Silks, Re. 1	0	11½
Colored Glace Silk, Rs. 2-8	1	8
Colored Satins, Rs.1-8	1	0
Plain Colored Voiles 28"	0	6½
Plain Colored Voiles 49	0	12
Fancy White Dress Muslins, As. 6½ ...	0	3¾
Black and Colored Voiles 40", As. 15...	0	11
Colored Cashmeres 40" As. 14	0	9½
Colored Cashmeres 42" Rs. 1-4	0	14
Fancy Colored Muslins, As. 6	0	3¾
Fancy Colored Muslins, As. 7... ...	0	4½
Black Cotton Stockings	0	6
Black Walking and Court Shoes ...	1	12
Stylographic Pens ...	0	14
Rubber Sole Tennis Shoes	1	0
The Echo 1-day Timepiece	2	8
Farina's Eau-de-Cologne	0	7
2,000 Paris LACE STOLES, Rs. 2-14	1	0
290 Tapestry Table covers 2 yds.small Rs.	3	12
1,000 Yds. Fancy Art Muslin 30" As.	0	2½
WATER-PROOFS ALL ABOUT	33⅓ off	

SECOND WEEK OF SALE

Further Great Reductions.

N. CATCHPOLE & CO., BOMBAY.

BENGER'S FOOD For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.

"Retained when all other foods are rejected." London Medical Record.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

No. 21988. Set pearls, Rs. 29.

No. 21323. Set pearls, Rs. 34.

No. 22020. Set with opals. Rs. 44.

No. 23608. Locket with Mirror and space for Photo. Set with one ruby, Rs. 130.

No. 22288. Set with fine pearls, Rs. 265.

No. 24594. Set with pearls and rubies Rs. 350.

No. 21314. Set pearls, Rs. 20.

No. 21326. Set pearls, Rs. 30.

No. 23529. Set pearls. Rs. 40.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY. 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

WRITERS AND READERS.

By the death of Montague Burrows, captain in the Royal Navy, and Chichele Professor of Modern History, Oxford has lost one of her most familiar figures, a man who never lost the sailor in the professor, a veteran politician, a staunch champion of Church and State in the University. He was the author of, among other historical works, Worthies of All Souls, the distinguished society to which he belonged, and of the life of Admiral Lord Hawke, but was probably best known popularly as the author of Pass and Class, a book that once had a great vogue. He was, furthermore, popularly credited with the honour of being the hero of a once-famous Limirick, about an undergraduate, who took his degree at seventy-three, which was youngish for Magdalen Hall. A jest without bitterness; upon the courage energy, and ability with which Burrows entered on a course of high academic distinction, after the completion of a successful career in the Navy.

The publisher and the author—the lion and the lamb—have not yet learned to lie down quite comfortably together. But whereas the old cry of the author was of the publisher's rapacity, the new complaint seems to be of his incapacity. Read Mr. Bernard Shaw's fine tirade in the July Author. Mr. Shaw tells us he has had tons of his publisher's sympathetic advice, and he owes all his literary success to the fact that he has known his own business well enough never to take it. Or read in the Outlook Mr. John Davidson, according to a Clerk of Oxenford, our only realist: Publisher is a misnomer; we have no publishers; all that the firms called publishing houses can do is to issue matter printed and bound; then the public selects and publishes its choice; the public is its own and only publisher. An actual publisher, he says, one determined not to follow public opinion, but to lead it, would be a great man with a million of money to spend. Mr. Davidson knows what he is talking about. He wrote in the autumn of 1904 a drama which he called the Theatrocrat: A Tragic Play of Church and Stage. His hope was to have this tragedy published and another ready by this time, but there has been delay and difficulty. He connot say which firms and how many have declined his tragedy, as the matter is not in his hands; but it is there that the delay and difficulties came in. Mr. Bernard Shaw's text for his deliverance is a little book just published over here by Messrs. Gay and Bird entitled, A Publisher's Confession. The publisher is an American publisher, and Mr. Shaw harks back to the old indictment by heading his review in the Author as Confessions of a Benevolent and High-Minded Shark. Mr. Shaw is, by the way, the hero of the July "Bookman."

Mr. Davidson has, also in the Outlook, delivered a paradoxical judgment on the recent collected edition of Ernest Dowson's poetry with Mr. Arthur Symon's biographical introduction. Mr. Davidson is of Tennyson's mind, that the lives of authors should never be written. He regrets that he has seen a portrait of Milton, a bust of Shakespeare. He desiderates a great burnt-offering of memoirs, letters, biographical remains—it would be a true act of worship. Then he proceeds to pronounce that of the book in question only, Mr. Symons's memoir ought to service. The paradox is only apparent. Mr. Davidson supplies his own explanation. He does not regard Dowson as a poet whose works are to live; so the biography can do no harm. Mr. Symons's memoir, he thinks, may rank as a pendicle to Johnson's Life of Savage. Mr. Symonds has not been mollified by this handsome compliment to his own work, and has replied but more in sorrow than in anger. In truth, if the poetry is not to be accepted as a plea, Ernest Dowson's life was, on Mr. Symons's showing, a very deplorable affair.

Mrs. John Lane calls attention to the significant fact that even the greatest realists do not venture to bestow eyeglasses on their heroines; and she asks why in literature glasses are incompatible with romance in a woman, while they never damage a man. The hero's eyeglasses may grow dim with emotion, but if the heroine weeps behind her glasses she is lost. The place of female spectacles in romance is that of the famous blue spectacles in East Lynne—to disguise the heroine. Mrs. John Lane talks round the point in the most entertaining way, but the answer is simple. Beauty is of the essence of the romantic hero. A few novelists, greatly daring, like Charlotte Bront and Miss Broughton have started by describing their heroines as devoid of beauty, but it has always turned out that there was some magic about the high and dome-like forehead, or in the red hair and green eyes, which made the hearts of magnificent ugly men as melting wax.

Miss Hayden's sketches of life in a Berkshire village—one well off the beaten track where life is still primitively rural—are almost worthy to be set side by side with Miss Mitford's little volume, which was the delight of our youth. Leslie Brooke's drawings, too, are very good, especially in the facial expression of rustic characters. Types constantly reproduce themselves, and we seem to have personally known the very morals, as our country folks used to say, of those given here, in our own moorland village. These villagers were mostly of a frugal, shrewd sort much given to quaint saws and proverbs. When parson gins the Bible, 'tis time to sow the beans is full of meaning to one who knows rural life in outlying districts, still unspoilt by the political agitator and unenlightened by the zealous county councillor. We cannot sympathise with the author, however, in her desire that a bill may speedily be brought in by a paternal Government for the protection of mankind against wild birds, although we, too, have often sympathised with some old cottager, who has had to look on whilst the starlings cleared all the cherries off her solitary tree, erst-while so promissing. Nothing, by the way, scares the birds away from a tree so much as a judiciously placed long flag of bright cotton, right in the middle of a tree. The wind keeps this playing, and it is effective; but I have only seen it in Germany.

The recipes for old-fashioned drinks and preserves, of which a number are given should be very welcome to housekeepers. How often have we been refreshed and wurmed in old formhouses by that rich elderberry wine; and another made from the elder-flower, that same which Lady Jean was making when the Laird o'Cockpen came to woo, was a joy to us, with its delicate flavour, resembling as our author says, Frontignac which is less known than that from the berry of the elder tree. This village seems to have been rich in original characters; some of these stories are delightfully told, their criticisms on the sermons—the thunder and lightning style provocative, as old Tommy Deuch said, of shuckettins and trimbless, and the indignant mother who said "a telled we as our children wur like a tower o' bricks as be builded all the wik, an' Sundays at the schoolds, to fall down on Saturdays when they bides a-twhum." Grannie's stories of the French prisoner at Cateswick, Captain Legrand, brings vividly to mind the time when children were frightened by the threat that old Boney would take them. To travel round our village with Miss Hayden is a pleasure which should not be missed.

It is just a little unfortunate that Mr. and Mrs. Jungman's wanderings in Norway—at any rate, as described by Mrs. Jungman—do not seem to have taken them north of Trondhjem. The wild Northland is illustrated only by pictures of the midnight sun at North Cape, fishing-boats at Lofoten, and a Lapp mother and child. We miss the scenery of the glacier fringed Lynggen Fjord and above all the wondrous beauty of the illimitable panorama of the Lofoten Islands, seen in the mysterious light of a July evening as the sun sets behind them to rise in almost the same spot an hour or so later. Let us not be ungratsful, however, for the admirable selection of fjord, and glacier, and waterfall, and picturesque town and village that Mr. Jungman has provided. His pictures of the North Cape and of the mighty Skjaeggedalofos, the greatest waterfall in Europe, may seem delirious colour experiments to some, but not to those who have seen how Nature does experiment with colour in Norway. Of course, a large share of his seventy-five coloured plates is devoted to human nature; and if there was little scope here for the delightful humour shown in his illustrations of Holland in another book of the same series, the charming faces of the Norwegian women and their quaintly gorgeous marriage head-gear gave him fine chances, of which he has amply availed himself.

Mrs. Jungman's letterpress is a pleasant, unpretentious companion to the illustrations. They wandered among the simple, kindly, ultra-honest folk, and picked up many interesting tales and bits of folk-lore during their stay. We like the story which explains Norway's scanty allowance of soil. At the Creation, it seems, the angels whose duty it was to scatter soil forgot this land whose guardian angel complained to the Creator. Come, my little angels, said He, look carefully, and perhaps you may still find a little earth. But they could only sweep up the dust that had fallen on the floor of Heaven.

Commander R. ffolliot Powell, the first Governor of Osborne House, Isle of Wight (the convalescent home for officers of his Majesty's Army and Navy), has resigned his position. He was appointed Governor less than two years ago, when Osborne House, beautifully reconstructed for the purpose by H. M. Office of Works, was turned into a sanatorium. Commander Powell was previously secretary to the Junior Constitutional Club in Piccadilly. His successor, Colonel Kilkelly, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has had a distinguished career, and was on the personal staff of the Duke of Connaught when in India.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

General rain has fallen in Assam and Behar, and nearly general rain on the Burma Coast and in Bengal. Local rain has occurred in the Central Provinces on the West Coast and East Coast (north) and a few falls in the interior of Burma, and the United Provinces. The most important falls are in Cherrapoonjee 8/2 inches, Chittagong 3, Akyab and Purnea 2 1/2, Benares and Tezpur 2, Silchar, Berhampur and Gaya 1 1/2, and Tavoy, Moulmein, Toungoo, Gauhati, Shillong, Darjeeling, Dinajpore, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh 1. The monsoon conditions are not materially changed in the Punjab plains and Rajputana. General rain is probable on the Burma Coast and in Assam, and nearly general rain in Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. Local rain is likely in the interior of Burma, the Central Provinces, East of Central India, on the East Coast (north) and West Coast, and a few local falls in the United Provinces and Punjab hills.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Baluchistan Captain E. G. Badcock, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from London, reports having encountered very strong S. S. E. wind and high sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant. It is in considerable excess of normal over a lage area.

Winds are south-easterly at Mormugao and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—Maximum has been 5° to 12° in excess of normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Jhansi, Amraoti, Bangalore, Madras and Trichinopoly and 5° to 8° in defect at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Allahabad; minimum 6° to 9° in excess in the Punjab and at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rainfall has been light, local and scattered in character, and although 19 stations report rain, the fall nowhere exceeded half an inch and as many as 12 report a fall under one-tenth of an inch.

Weather.—Conditions are generally weak and showers are to be expected along the West Coast and local rain over the Deccan, Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces. Elsewhere little or no rain is likely at present.

The S. S. "Sultan" which left Lamoo on the 27th July reports having experienced up to Latitude 4° N., Longitude 48° E. at noon on the 29th moderate to gentle monsoon passing shower and a rough sea; thence to Latitude 11°N., Longitude 59°E. at noon on the 1st August fresh to strong monsoon occasionally blowing with moderate gale, blue sky and a rough sea; thence to arrival in port on the 5th moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy and passing showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 13th and 14th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above club, took place at Ghat Cooper on Thursday last at 700 and 800 yards. The usual eleven were out to compete, the scoring however was not of the best, The next shoot will be at 900 and 1000 yards on the 10th of August. The following are the scores:—

	Score 700 yards
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	33a
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	31b
Volunteer R Samuel G I P Ry Vols	30c
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	27
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	26
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	26
Lieut G E Bright G I P Ry Vols	25
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols	25
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Volunteer C W Langdale, G I P Ry Vols	5

a Handicapped 4 points winner of Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 points.
c Handicapped 2 points.

	Score 800 yards
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	29
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	28
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	26
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	24
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	24
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols	21
Volunteer R Samuel, G I P Ry Vols	19
Lieut G E Bright G I P Ry Vols	19
Volunteer C W Langdale G I P Ry Vols	7

a Handicapped 4 points winner of Spoon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	18
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	3	25
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	7	8	83.
Total plague deaths to date	304,352	259,295	
Same date last year	5	9	91

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 543 as against 543, during the previous week. Of the total number, 58 died of plague, which showed an increase of 14 over the figure of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 677, which included 51 deaths from plague.

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Absolutely unique in their qualities
STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

These delicious Cigarettes entirely differ from any others obtainable.

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CIGARETTES.
No. 555. 1 Re. 8 As. per tin of 50.

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D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.
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SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anœmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in Bombay.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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THE food for Brain and Nerve Fag.

If you feel your strength, energy and vitality exhausted, it means that the waste of nerve, brain and bodily force is not being properly replaced by the food eaten. If you have fallen into this state from over-work, worry, or the enervation of a hot climate, you will find that the daily use of Horlick's Malted Milk will restore your digestive organs to a proper and healthy condition, and tone up the entire system. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it is, in itself, a perfect food, and may be used with marked advantage as a beverage instead of tea or coffee.

For Infants, Invalids, The Aged, and Travellers.

Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water. Untouched by Hand.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

Surgery can only give temporary relief to the following diseases:
They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—
HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.
BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.
FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.
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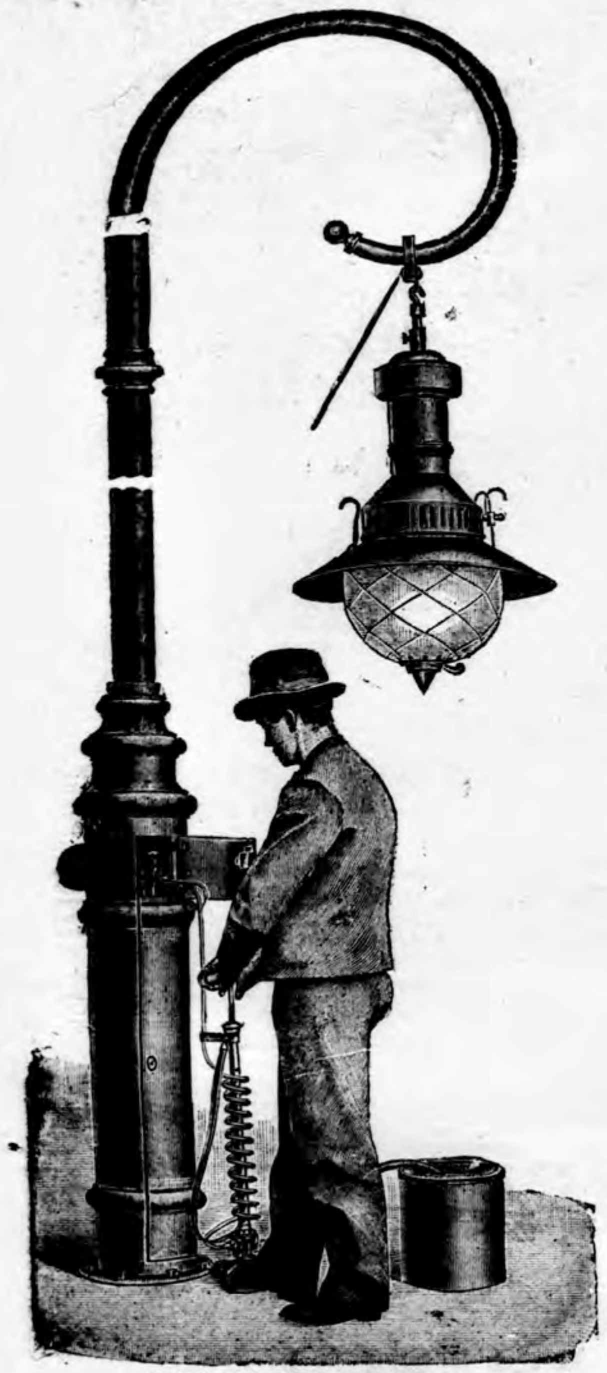

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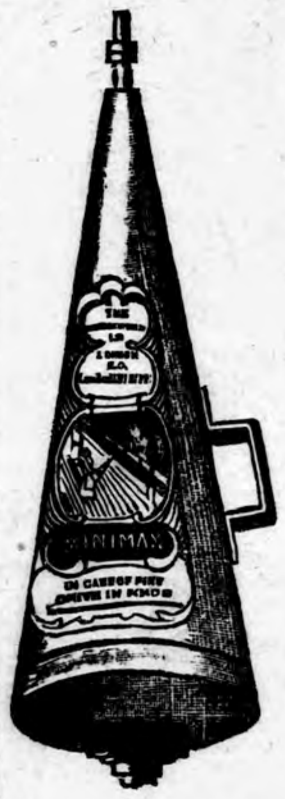

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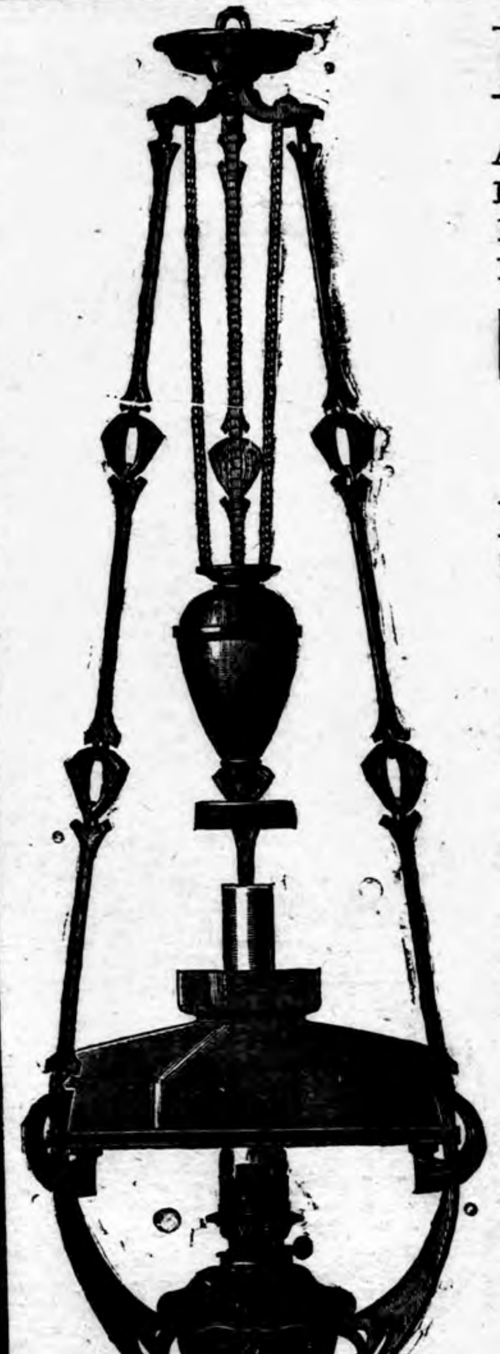

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